



The dollar, on demand, closed
to-day at 1/7.

FINAL EDITION

China Mail

Est. 1845.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED NEWSPAPER IN THE FAR EAST

Est. 1845.

No. 28,841 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1934. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS LAUD COLONY'S "ORTHODOX" BUDGET

EUROPE IS UNEASY



Marie Gladys Deacon, of Boston, second American wife of the late Duke of Marlborough, has retired from her high position in English society to live in seclusion with a lone companion and 30 spaniels.

CANTON WANTS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

New Outburst Against Nanking

OPEN SPLIT NEARING

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, To-day.

The Central Authorities in Nanking have again been taken to task for the suppression of newspapers and the banning of certain journals from postal transmission and for the summary arrest of newspaper men in a circular telegram sent on Tuesday afternoon by 29 members of the Central Executive Committee and Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang.

"We demand the freedom of speech and press in view of the approaching date of the Fifth National Congress," the telegram states. "From to-day, we insist that there should be no further newspaper censorship throughout the country. Newspaper men under arrest should be released, and proscribed newspapers should be permitted to resume publication.

(Continued on Page 9.)

REFUNDING LOAN IN CANADA

\$260,000,000 Offered At Attractive Prices

FOUR-MATURITY ISSUE

SPECIAL TO CHINA MAIL.
(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894, Received September 27, 10.30 a.m.)

Ottawa, To-day.

It is understood that Canada will next week launch a refunding loan of at least U.S.\$260,000,000, entirely confined to Canada and offered to the people at attractive rates.

It is believed, however, that United States holders of Canada's 1919 Victory Loan will be privileged to convert if they desire.

It is expected that four maturities will be issued, including two, five, eight, and fifteen years, with respective interest of 2, 2½, 3, and 3½ per cent. — United Press, per S. E. Levy and Co.

BRISTOL WIN AT RUGBY

London, To-day.—Bristol defeated Clifton by the overwhelming margin of 14 points to 11 in a Rugby Union match at Bristol yesterday. — Reuter.

CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE

GOLD BLOC IN DANGER

GERMANY CAUSES ANXIETY

The French Government is facing a major political crisis. The tremendous Government debt is gaining converts to devaluation, states a special Washington wire received here to-day by Messrs. S. E. Levy and Company.

In Paris it is expected that the pound will slip below 70 at which level Belgium, Holland and Switzerland will be compelled to abandon the gold standard. Information is to the effect that in Paris opinion rules that France will be unable to stand alone.

In Germany, monarchist sentiment is still strong although immediate developments are unlikely. The situation, however, is increasing uneasiness in Europe.

Germany is negotiating agreements with Austria, thereby causing disquietude in France and Italy. The gold bloc is in favour of a wholesale reduction of tariffs so as to encourage world trade.

CHILD LABOUR PROHIBITION

Retention Expected Of Roosevelt

ONE-MAN RULE ELIMINATION

SPECIAL TO CHINA MAIL.
(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894, Received September 27, 10.30 a.m.)

New York, To-day.

Observers feel that Mr. Donald R. Richberg's theory of Governmental control of co-operation has prevailed, causing General Hugh Johnson's resignation from the N.R.A.

It is believed that President Roosevelt will retain the prohibition of child labour, maximum wages and some degree of industrial self-government.

(Continued on Page 12.)

Reorganisation Plans Evolutionary

SPECIAL TO CHINA MAIL.
Washington, To-day.

President Roosevelt has called his close advisers, including the General Counsel of the National Recovery Administration, Mr. Donald R. Richberg, to discuss the reorganization of the N. R. A.

(Continued on Page 12.)

MONTREAL SILVER EXCHANGE

Opening Postponed

New York, To-day.

The opening of the Montreal Silver Exchange has been postponed to October 3, declared representatives of the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges in an interview with Reuter, owing to the state of the negotiations between the two Stock Exchanges for the establishment in the respective cities of silver futures trading.

On its present course the first typhoon is now moving away from Hong Kong, and provided no change takes place, local danger has passed.

No immediate trouble can be expected from the typhoon disturbance, as this is approximately 2,000 miles from Hong Kong to the east of Southern Japan.



Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, left, Chancellor of Austria, and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, right, are pictured in Florence, Italy, where they held a conference to exchange assurances of cooperation by both governments in matters of Austria's autonomy.

ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO BE QUESTIONED

ROPER'S SPEECH TO REASSURE AMERICAN BUSINESS

Unfounded Fears Of Permanent Emergency Legislation

SPECIAL TO CHINA MAIL.
CINCINNATI, To-day.
In a speech here yesterday, the United Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, characterized as unfounded the fears that the Administration contemplates making most of the emergency legislation permanent, which is interpreted as the re-assurance which business has been increasingly demanding lately. — United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

MOVE TO FORM NEW BODY QUASHED

Kwangtung Assembly Overruled

OVERSEAS AFFAIRS INVOLVED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, To-day.

The suggestion of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly to establish an Overseas Affairs Bureau has been vetoed by the Provincial Government on the grounds that such an organ will conflict with the duties of the Provincial Civil Affairs.

Overseas Chinese who have returned to Canton are being taken care of by the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, which directs the charitable societies to provide living quarters to destitute Chinese from abroad or send them back to their native districts.

(Continued on Page 9.)

TYPHOON WARNING

Moving Away From Hong Kong

ONE 2,000 MILES AWAY

The typhoon is situated about 250 miles south of Hong Kong, moving west or west-south-west, according to the report issued by the Royal Observatory this morning, while another is indicated about 150 miles south of Yap Island.

On its present course the first typhoon is now moving away from Hong Kong, and provided no change takes place, local danger has passed.

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IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION

ANSWER ONE AND OTHERS ENTITLED SAME TREATMENT

Business Situation Viewed

"REACTIONS NOT AS MANY AS BUSINESSMEN'S"

SPECIAL TO CHINA MAIL.
(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894, Received September 27, 10.30 a.m.)

Washington, To-day.

President Roosevelt, speaking to the press yesterday, said that he had no intention of answering the United States Chamber of Commerce's questions on account that he answers one organization, others equally important would be entitled to similar answers, thus creating an impossible situation.

Asked what were his reactions to the general business situation, he replied that his reactions were not as many as those of businessmen, nor his inhibitions as numerous. — United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

(Continued on Page 12.)

Roosevelt Broadcast

The White House yesterday announced that President Roosevelt will broadcast to the nation at 10 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sunday. — United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

Labour Relations Board

THREE APPOINTED

Washington, To-day. President Roosevelt has appointed a Labour Relations Board for the textile industry to settle disputes arising from the strike, with Mr. Walter Stacy, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, acting as chairman for North Carolina.

(Continued on Page 12.)

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy with rain and strong north-east winds, moderating later. — The weather forecast for to-day, as issued by the Royal Observatory this morning.

(Continued on Page 12.)

DR. KOTEWALL URGES TAXATION CUT

DEPLORES RISING COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION

HON. MR. MACKIE ATTACKS "MRS. GRUNDY"

Wholehearted support of the Government's "orthodox" Budget was voiced by the Senior Unofficial Member, the Hon. Sir William Shenton, speaking on behalf of his Unofficial colleagues during the Budget debate at the meeting of the Legislative Council, presided over by His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Peel, this afternoon.

A comprehensive survey of matters of general concern was made by Sir William, whose speech was marked by a distinct note of optimism.

THE SENIOR CHINESE MEMBER, THE HON. DR. R. H. KOTEWALL, HOWEVER, VIEWED WITH GRAVE CONCERN THE INCREASING COST OF ADMINISTRATION AT A TIME WHEN THE COLONY IS PASSING THROUGH AN ECONOMIC DEPRESSION SEVEREST IN ITS HISTORY.

While lauding the Budget as a praiseworthy endeavour to adjust the needs of Administration to prevailing conditions, Dr. Kotewall expressed the view that the Government had erred on the side of caution, and advocated a bold reduction in taxation as a means to restoring public confidence.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Mackie, in a short, but trenchant speech, condemned the "grandmotherly" restrictions on imports imposed in the Colony, and urged that steps be taken to develop the export trade in Hong Kong.

Sir Wm. Shenton's Speech

The Hon. Mr. Mackie's Speech

It is my privilege this year to speak, on behalf of the Unofficial Members of this Council, and deal with matters of general concern, arising out of the Estimates for the coming year, leaving to my Colleagues the subjects in which they are individually, or particularly interested.

It has been the practice in the past, not only to deal with the items of the Estimates as presented, but to take a general survey of the past, a scrutiny of the Departmental Reports, Memoranda and Notes, and a consideration of the future. My Colleagues desire that a similar procedure be followed this year.

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I have in mind particularly the proposed new market at Wanchai, which I consider should be proceeded with at once. Works of this nature give employment to a large number of labourers and this is very helpful in times like the present.

We all realize that economies must be introduced, but these should be in the nature of a reduction in the cost of administration rather than a postponement of Public Works Extraordinary, which, when completed, will show a return on capital involved.

BUDGET POSITION

With regard to the reference made by my Hon. friend the Senior Unofficial Member as to the undesirability of carrying out extensive unproductive public works Extraordinary in these days of depression, I am in agreement. On the other hand, I maintain that this is not the time to delay urgent works which will be revenue producing.

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MEN'S QUALITY

PULLOVERS CARDIGANS & SLIPOVERS.

HUGE RANGES
TO CHOOSE FROM.
BERNARDS of HARWICH
Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

Dr. Kotewall's Speech

Dr. Kotewall said: "I purpose this year, in view of these abnormal times, to abstain from comments on individual items in the draft Estimates, so as to concentrate on broad principles of Budgeting and general policy of administration with due consideration of existing circumstances. In all I am going to say I have the concurrence of my Chinese colleague.

It is a matter of grave concern that, when the Colony is passing through an economic depression severest in its history, when no signs of an improvement are visible, the cost of administration should actually be on the increase. It is true that the total draft Estimate for 1935, as compared with that for 1934, shows a decrease of \$1,386,593; but when we analyse the figures and deduct from this sum the anticipated savings from Special Expenditure (\$276,495), Military Contribution (\$232,700) and Public Works Extraordinary (\$692,500), the net decrease comes to only \$264,893. If, however, a comparison is made with the revised Estimate for 1934, a true criterion, then the Budget provides for an increase of \$1,088,102 in spite of reductions in Public Works Extraordinary amounting to \$800,550. In other words, the Government proposes to spend \$1,088,102 more next year than it expects to have spent by the end of the current year. According to the Abstract of Differences under "Recapitulation", new posts alone will entail an increase of \$204,088. Even after the \$78,327, expected to be saved by the abolition of existing posts, is deducted from it, there is still the considerable increase of \$126,711. The position would have been much worse were it not for the fact that the Budget is based on a more favourable rate of exchange.

INCREASED COSTS

In times like these, one naturally expects to see the cost of administration kept down, if not cut down. Here, it is actually increased. Instead of continuing to spend large amounts on personnel, and increasing sums on personnel, the Government should, I respectfully submit, make some reduction in taxation to lessen the weight of depression that presses on the Colony. New expenditure can be justified only when it can be shown to be a positive contribution towards recovery, or to be a positive check on the factors making for depression. In such a case, one may at least hope that it will finally more than pay for itself.

Of this nature would, for example, be money spent for the purpose of aiding agricultural industries in the New Territories. In my view, the lines along which such aid could best be given are, first, that experts should be appointed to advise the Government and agriculturists on stock breeding.

(Continued on Page 11.)

MAIL SCHEDULES

INWARD MAIIS.

FROM EUROPE

Agamemnon Sept. 28
Haruna Maru (Air Mail ex Imperial Airways Service) 29
Bajputana (via Suez) Oct. 3

FROM JAPAN

Liason Maru 27
Pres. Hoover 27
Tokushima Maru 28
Pres. Hayes 28
General Lee 28
Hakozaki Maru 28
Arabia Maru 5
Brisbane Maru 5
Pres. Grant 5
Rawalpindi 5

FROM AMERICA & CANADA

Sept. 27
Pres. Hoover 27
Pres. Hayes 28
Oct. 5
Pres. Grant 5

FROM MANILA

Sept. 28
Pres. McKinley 28
Oct. 3

FROM SHANGHAI

Sept. 27
Pres. Hoover 27
General Lee 28
Pres. Hayes 28
Hakozaki Maru 28
Idon 29

Oct. 1
Lyndon 1
Philippines 2
Pres. Grant 5
Rawalpindi 5

FROM STRAITS

Sept. 27
Ginyo Maru (Air Mail ex Amsterdam-Bandoeng Service) 27
Conte Verde 29
Haruna Maru 29
Sulang Oct. 1
Bhutan 2
Santha 2

FROM AUSTRALIA

Oct. 3
Nellore 3

OUTWARD MAIIS.

FOR EUROPE

Sept. 28
Pres. McKinley (via Siberia) 28
Clones Reg. 4.15 p.m. Ord. 5 p.m.
Hakozaki Maru (Amsterdam Air Mail Service) 28
Closes Reg. 4.30 p.m. Ord. 5 p.m.
Haruna Maru (via Siberia) 29
Chichibu Maru (via Siberia) 3
Closes Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. 8.30 a.m.

FOR JAPAN

Sept. 28
Pres. McKinley 28
Oct. 3
Chichibu Maru 3
Empress of Asia 5

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA
Sept. 28
Pres. McKinley 28
Oct. 3
Chichibu Maru 3
Empress of Asia 5

FOR MANILA

Sept. 27
Empress of Asia 27
Pres. Hoover 28
Pres. Hayes 28
Nankin 29

Oct. 5
Tjibidak 5
FOR SHANGHAI
Sept. 28
Pres. McKinley 28
Conte Verde 28
Haruna Maru 29
Oct. 3
Chichibu Maru 3
Empress of Asia 5

FOR STRAITS & INDIA
Sept. 28
Hakozaki Maru 28
Takada (Imperial Airways Service) 29
Oct. 5
Arabia Maru 5
Rawalpindi 5
FOR AUSTRALIA
Sept. 29
Nankin (via Brisbane) 29

VIA SIBERIA—Letters and post-cards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so registered.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAIIS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given above, unless otherwise stated, and where mails are

The Woman's Page

Capes As A Mode For Autumn

ACCESSORIES FOR THE WARDROBE

Flowers, Feathers And Embroideries

EDWARDIAN REVIVAL

London: Fanciful capes or caplets and coatees bridge the gap between the old and new seasons. They indicate the more decorative movement for night-time modes.

Women who are going North or on a round of visits will welcome these novel extras.

The cape of feather, once so expensive, or the wide berthe of flower-petals mounted on tulle, are fascinating adjuncts to old evening dresses, or even garden party muslins. Some coot feathers are quite inexpensive, but the coloured ostrich caplets look delightful for casinos abroad or for theatre parties. Feathers are fashionable, and, like fur, will be much seen in the autumn.

The debutante will find that a caplet or scarf of coloured flowered petals of silk and velvet sewn together, mounted on some fragile fabric, will give a new look to a white crepe or muslin dress. A further novelty can be added if a part of the floral variety is sewn on to an elbow sleeve to form a picturesque hanging cuff. Flowers give a country house air to town clothes. A flower can also be placed nestling in a curl of the coiffure, and a spray of flowers can be worn at festive parties. The flowered cape and sleeve will not require gloves, for too many decorative accessories spoil the effect.

For The Slim Girl

For the tall, slim girl who adopts a somewhat severe style of dressing in the evening, there are very new fringes of chenille-silk and feather.

Fringe is very decorative and slimming. A plain sheath-like gown of white or black crepe can have a separate cross-over narrow scarf of the same fabric, heavily fringed, which, after draping the corsage, may fall down the back in cascades.

Chichibu Maru (via Siberia) 3
Closes Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. 8.30 a.m.

FOR JAPAN

Sept. 28
Pres. McKinley 28
Oct. 3
Chichibu Maru 3
Empress of Asia 5

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Sept. 28
Pres. McKinley 28
Oct. 3
Chichibu Maru 3
Empress of Asia 5

FOR MANILA

Sept. 27
Empress of Asia 27
Pres. Hoover 28
Pres. Hayes 28
Nankin 29

Oct. 5
Tjibidak 5
FOR SHANGHAI

Sept. 28
Pres. McKinley 28
Conte Verde 28
Haruna Maru 29
Oct. 3
Chichibu Maru 3
Empress of Asia 5

FOR STRAITS & INDIA

Sept. 28
Hakozaki Maru 28
Takada (Imperial Airways Service) 29
Oct. 5
Arabia Maru 5
Rawalpindi 5
FOR AUSTRALIA

Sept. 29
Nankin (via Brisbane) 29



Double Collars Can Make Or Mar A Toilette

SIMPLE FROCKS BEST

London: With frocks of more Ascot-like character, composed of organdy or lace, the cape may be of pale shades of ostrich, or of ribbon, with insertions of feather. They are very dressey affairs, and after Ascot they usefully come in as charming evening wraps. Feathers are a wonderfully becoming background.

The cape must be recognized as an autumnal factor in dress. Cloth capes will finish dresses of putty and biscuit tones, attached or detached by buttons. They will be worn on the Continent, and light tweed matching capes will complete the ensemble for travel and the northern games.

Furrier's models have influenced autumn trends. The craze for the cape and caplet in ermine and fox, with skilful manipulation and presentation, assures of new life.

The cape in fur has been dilatory in arriving at its present perfected charms. The new shaping is vastly different from the old coaching capes from which it sprang. The three tiers of highwayman's type, were pleasing in cloth, but bad for fur.

Another fashion-point that must not be overlooked and one that influences the cape, and the lesser caplet, is the importance now attached to all kinds of neckwear. Collars, from the tiny straight strip of ribbon to the latest voluminous standaway double-collars can make or mar a toilette. Attractive little sets in waxed-nets and organdy, to match the amusing gauntletted gloves, are all part of the movement.

Variety In Neck-Wear

The revival of the 18th century fichu-line and scarves has had an effect. In fact, the neck-line this season, like sleeves, seems the keynote to changing fashion. The variety in neck-wear has been so great that any woman can be suited according to type. Whether the neck-line be round, square, oval or pointed must always be a matter for the individual to decide. Long necks are distinctly English; therefore, the stand-away cape collar suits most women, and lends great dignity to dresses for important occasions.

Simple frocks generally look their best finished in flat fichu-like form, just as the tweed tailored cape requires shoulder and sleeve fitting to attain its new smart air.

The success of modern dressing depends on clever assembling. Neckline collar and cape influences the size of sleeves and hat; shoulders and hips should balance, with waistlines adjusted to suit the general lines of the figure.

Length of coats, capes and skirts should be suited to fabric, style and occasion, and to the wearer's peculiarities! Width of shoulder affects the hem-line and flare in the skirt. Sometimes the elongated tube-type is wonderfully slimming and smart; while a plump type of woman requires a fluffy, frilly effect from hat to hem. Fashion gives us every style, the draped beret as alternative to the big, shaggy straw, the graceful cap with the long sleeves draped beneath, or the fantastic capelet with amusing gloves and boudoir skirts.

CLIPS ARE STILL IMPORTANT

Clips are still important. Buttons made like flowers can be worn on day or evening frocks, fastening the dress at the back and not in front.

Outsize hooks and eyes covered with leather or silk are worn on jackets and coats.

WHEN KNITTING

When knitting with two balls of wool avoid tangling by keeping one ball between the knees.

UNWANTED STRETCHER

Turn an unwanted stretcher, hard to store, into a hanging wardrobe by fixing it upright against a wall and tacking a curtain from the head-rail.

LINING FOR TEA-COSIES

The best lining for tea-cosies is chamois leather, as it is a better rotainer of heat than the materials usually used.

NEW COSTUME HAS CIRCULAR SKIRT

Beige Flannel Jumper

The latest costume from Paris has a coat with a new neckline and full circular skirt. It is in a rather light greyish-blue cloth, and is worn over a very narrow dress in deep purple silk satin.

The remaining outfit has a skirt in green, red, and beige checked tweed. The jumper is of beige flannel, with a red suede band passed through slots and knotted in front.

The interesting feature of the coat, which is of green tweed, is the way in which a strip of the checked material is used as an entre-deux for setting in front.

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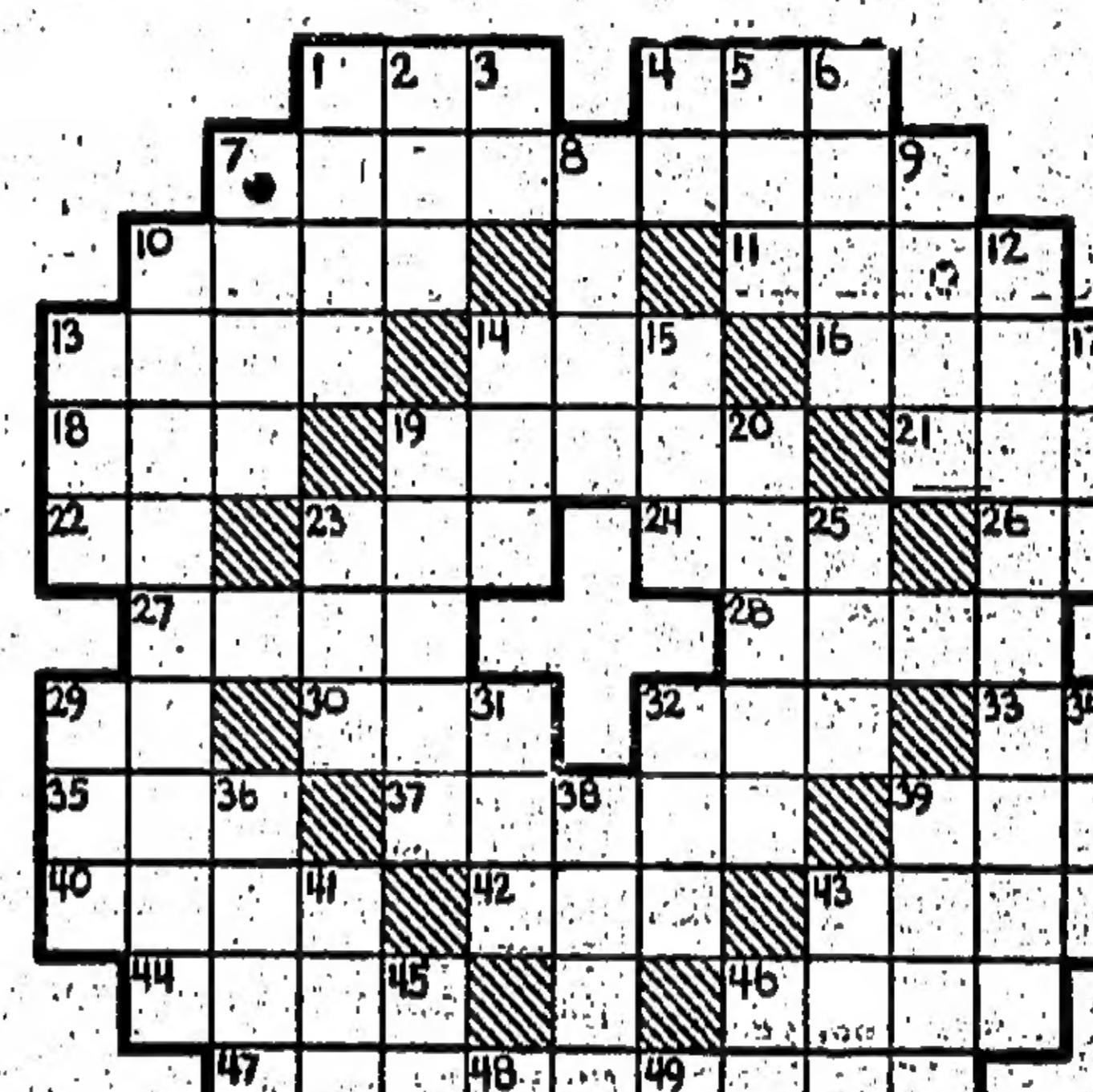
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Colonial tricornes
Everything that is new for the Autumn is here!

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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spelling, such as harbor, plow, and altho.



DRYING SILK STOCKINGS

To dry silk stockings quickly, stuff them loosely with tissue-paper and hang up. The paper will absorb some of

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YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 3A, Wyndham St., Telephone 20022.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY, the 28th Sept., 1934
commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 16, Somerton Road,
Kowloon Tong

A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE

On View from Thursday, the 27th Sept., 1934.

Terms: Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 25th Sept., 1934

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1934
commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room,
4, Duddell Street

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS

On View from Thursday, the 27th September, 1934.

Terms: Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hong Kong, 24th Sept., 1934.

FOR SALE.

Selection of the best varieties of
Reliable and Tested
Flower and Vegetable
Seeds.

The opportunity of serving you will be a pleasure and your commands will have our best attention.

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P.O. Box 129, Hong Kong

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GENERAL NOTICES**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC**

IT is alleged that sometime between 9 and 10 a.m. on the morning of September 22nd, 1934, a small Chinese boy of 9 years of age dressed in dirty white clothing, no shoes or socks, was assaulted outside the Alexandra Building by an Indian Police or watchman.

Any member of the public who actually witnessed the assault is requested to communicate by telephone or in person with the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hong Kong (Telephone No. 39 Extension No. 4) any time between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. as early as possible.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Board Room, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, 28th September, 1934, at 5.45 p.m., for the purposes of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1934 and of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

E. M. BRYDEN,
D. S. ROBB,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Hong Kong, 26th Sept., 1934.

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POLICEMAN HOLDS TWO JOBS

Hampton Beach, N.H.
Patrolman William (Bill) Elliot holds two jobs at this summer resort. While not directing traffic, he stops over to the beach broadcasting station and sings for the crowds.

BRIDGE NOTES**THE BEST BID**

By Ely Culbertson

If a vulnerable player decides to overcall an Opening Pre-emptive bid, he should stop, look and listen and make the best call available rather than the worst; otherwise, the price he is apt to pay for his foolishness may be simply stupendous.

Recently in a Rubber game, in which I must admit the world's highest ranking players did not participate, I saw a hand dealt and played which resulted in one of the most stupendous swings that I have ever witnessed at the Bridge table. The North player had three possible choices—to pass (which would be the course of conservatism), to gamble on bidding one of his four-card suits at the range of five, or to make a Forcing Overcall and play the hand in the best suit his partner held.

Obviously, there is much to be said for the first line of action, and some strong argument for the third line, but for North to make an Overcall in any suit with his holding is the sheerest kind of leap in the dark. If he bids five clubs, for instance and an opponent doubles, is he then to bid five diamonds, and if that also is doubled, bid five hearts? That way, of course, lies disaster. But let me give the hand.

West, Dealer
Both side vulnerable.

North—
S.—A
H.—A Q J 7
D.—A Q 3 2
C.—10 8 4 3

West—
S.—K Q 10 8 4 3 2
H.—10 8 3 2
D.—9
C.—

East—
S.—9 6 5
H.—9 6 5
D.—8 7 6 4
C.—A K 7

South—
S.—J 7
H.—4
D.—K J 10 8
C.—Q 9 8 6 5 2

The bidding:
West North East South
4 S 5 H Pass Pass
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass

I have already commented on the bidding. My own opinion is that over the Pre-emptive bid North might well make the Forcing notrump Overcall—in other words, bid four notrump. Thus, a cautious player would pass and, as a matter of fact, West cannot make more than eight tricks and would be defeated at his contract of four. I do not think that North can consider a double for penalties as he does not know enough about the distribution of the hand.

However, if North decides to be optimistic, the notrump Overcall fills the need exactly. To this bid South, whether the veriest tyro or the most seasoned expert, would respond with five clubs, and this contract can be made against any defence whatever. East can cash his Ace and King of clubs, but after that there are no more tricks for the other side.

Played at five hearts doubled, North was defeated 3500 points—a swing of some 4100 points in the possible results: on the one hand, a game and rubber; on the other, such a staggering set that no subsequent luck could offset it.

AGA KHAN REFUSED KINGDOM**Newspaper Report Of Request To Viceroy**

London, Sept. 18.

According to a report published today in the "Daily Herald," a negative reply was given by the Indian Government to the Aga Khan's request for a kingdom.

The Aga Khan, the chief of the Indian Moslems, had, according to the paper, confidentially approached the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India, with the request for a kingdom, in recognition of special services rendered by him to the imperial cause.

In reply, the paper says, the Aga Khan was told that the Indian Government could not see in any way to grant anyone a portion of Indian territory. "Hence,"

the paper adds, "the Aga Khan's request was refused."

The young girl commits suicide



A movement of troops was recently reported in Czechoslovakia towards the Austrian border as a result of the Nazi putsch and the civil warfare in Austria. This photograph shows a column of Czechoslovakian troops on a march during the recent manoeuvres in Prague.

Amusements**Cinema Notes****"MURDER IN THE PRIVATE CAR"—QUEEN'S THEATRE**

Comic situations, combined with humour, are provided by Charles Goldwyn and Una Merkel in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's latest comedy-mystery-thriller, "Murder in the Private Car," now at the Queen's Theatre.

Supporting Ruggles and Miss Merkel in the cast are Mary Carlisle, Russell Hardie and Burton Churchill.

Hourly Miss Carlisle, who provides the love interest, receives a note warning her that her end is being near. Toward the climax, the rear car is uncoupled at the top of a steep mountain grade, and begins to roar backward down the hill out of control. Steel shutters slide down from the roof, manipulated by an unseen hand, enclosing the occupants in an escape-proof coffin. And from that moment, the comedy and thrills gain momentum like the rolling rocking car, and there's something doing every minute.

"THE WORLD CHANGES"—ALHAMBRA THEATRE

Paul Muni, the noted stage and screen star, makes his first appearance in the film since his memorable characterisation in "I Am a Fugitive From the Chain Gang," now at the Alhambra Theatre.

Muni gives a brilliant and forceful performance in the present picture in the role of an American pioneer.

The story, based on the novel, "American Kneels," by Sheridan Gibney, deals with Muni, as a youth of unbridled ambition and dominating character, willing to dare all obstacles to gain his ends. The story follows the character through various stages of his life winding up with a smashing climax in which he appears as an old man, bitter and broken by his disappointment at the life his worthless sons and their children lead.

It is a colourful picture of American life with an epochal sweep of four generations covering some of the most important events in the history of the nation.

"SUCH WOMEN ARE DANGEROUS"—KING'S THEATRE

Handsome Warner Baxter and a trio of the screen's celebrated beauties are featured in a fast-moving comedy-drama entitled "Such Women Are Dangerous" at the King's Theatre.

The film combines romance, intrigue, and mystery, and presents Baxter in a role that is ideally suited to his personality. Baxter finds himself the target of the love-making of three charming feminine stars, Rosalind Ames, Rochelle Hudson and Marge Barrie.

Baxter, as a bachelor novelist, is the admiring of 9,000,000 women readers, but three women are directly concerned with his private life. One of them, his secretary, seeks to profit from the love of a young girl who aims to marry him, and also a married opera singer who is made infatuated with him.

The young girl commits suicide

(Continued from previous Column.)
and the novelist is accused of the murder. The humorous and exciting developments through which the novelist is extricated from this unfortunate situation provides a thoroughly amusing and interesting climax to the story.

"THE KENNEL MURDER CASE"—STAR THEATRE

S. V. Van Dine's famous murder mystery, "The Kennel Murder Case," featuring William Powell as the famous detective character, Philo Vance, is a sensational drama offering unusual entertainment.

Eugene Pallette is seen as Sergeant Heath, having played the role in every Van Dine picture to date. "The Kennel Murder Case" is his fourth appearance as the burly police sergeant with the burly.

The balance of the fine cast includes Mary Astor, Robert Barat, Jack La Rue and Helen Vinson.

"HIPS HIPS HOORAY"—MAJESTIC THEATRE

"Hips Hips Hooray," the RKO Radio musical extravaganza, starring Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, is another of the cycle of Wheeler and Woolsey film frollics. It contains a bevy of beauties in addition to song hits, spectacular dances, and good chorus work.

Thelma White, Adele Thomas, Dorothy Lee, Thelma Todd, and Ruth Etting are among the feminine players supporting the two comedians.

(Continued on Page 19)

(Continued from previous Column.)
9.30 p.m.—Reuter Press Bulletins, London 1 p.m. Stock and Commodity Quotations.

10.30 p.m.—Reuter Press Bulletins, Rugby Mid-day Press News, further London Stock and Commodity Quotations, followed by New York Opening Quotation.

10.40 p.m.—Close Down.

8.30—10 p.m.—European Recorded Programme from Z.E.K. on a frequency of 640 k.c.s.

8.30—9.32 p.m.—Carnival of the Animals (Saint-Saens)... Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

8.30—9.32 p.m.—Introduction and Royal March of the Lion; 2. Hens and Cocks; 3. Mules; 4. Tortoises; 5. The Elephant; 6. Kangaroos; 7. Aquarium; 8. Persons with long ears; 9. Cuckoo in the Woods; 10. Birds; 11. Fossils; 12. The Swan; 13. Pianists; 14. Finale.

8.32—9.15 p.m.—Concerto No. 1 in B flat minor for Piano and Orchestra by Solomon and the Halle Orchestra conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty.

1st Movement—Allegro non troppo e molto maestoso.

2nd Movement—Andantino semplice.

3rd Movement—Allegro con fuoco.

9.15—9.30 p.m.—A Recital by Percy Hening (Baritone).

1. (a) Jack the Fiddler; (b) The Bald-Monger; (c) Eastman-Martin.

2. (a) Fairings; (b) Come to the Fair; (c) Eastman-Martin.

3. Hatfield Bells (Eastman-Martin).

4. Crown of the Year (Eastman-Martin).

9.30 p.m.—Reuter Press Bulletins, London 1 p.m. Stock and Commodity Quotations.

9.35—10 p.m.—Musical Comedy.

Vocal Gems—Helen (Offenbach) ... Columbia Light Opera Company.

China Mail Sporting Page

CUP HOLDERS ARE BRINGING BACK SCIENCE INTO FOOTBALL



Sarah Palfrey Helen Jacobs W. Merrill Hall

Winning the national women's lawn tennis championship for the third consecutive year, Helen Jacobs, California tennis ace, is pictured at Forest Hills, L. I., receiving the cup symbolic of the title from W. Merrill Hall, President of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association. The ceremony is being witnessed by Sarah Palfrey, whom Miss Jacobs defeated in the final round.

COMPLETE STATISTICS OF AMERICA'S CUP WINNERS OF ALL RACES SINCE FIRST CHALLENGE

1934 BRITAIN'S BEST YEAR

Following is an interesting table, compiled by the *United Press*, telling in compact form the whole history of the America's Cup races:

	American	British	Winner	Time	Won by
	hr. m.	m.			
Aug. 22, 1851	America	Aurora (*)	America	10:37	18
1st Challenge					
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic	Cambrin	Magic	3:58:26	39:12
2nd Challenge					
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia	Livonia	Columbia	6:19:41	27:04
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia	Livonia	Columbia	3:07:42	10:33
Oct. 19, 1871	Columbia	Livonia	Livonia (**) (1)	4:17:35	15:10
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho	Livonia	Sappho	5:30:02	30:21
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho	Livonia	Sappho	4:46:17	26:27
3rd Challenge					
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeline	(a) Countess of Madeline	Madeline	5:23:54	10:59
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeline	(a) Countess of Madeline	Dufferin	7:18:46	27:14
4th Challenge					
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief	(a) Atalanta	Mischief	4:17:09	28:30
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief	(a) Atalanta	Mischief	4:54:53	38:54
5th Challenge					
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan	Genesta	Puritan	6:06:05	16:19
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan	Genesta	Puritan	6:08:14	1:38
6th Challenge					
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower	Galatas	Mayflower	5:26:41	12:02
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower	Galatas	Mayflower	6:49:00	29:00
7th Challenge					
Sept. 17, 1887	Volunteer	Thistle	Volunteer	4:53:18	19:23
Sept. 30, 1887	Volunteer	Thistle	Volunteer	5:42:55	11:48
8th Challenge					
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant	Valkyrie II	Vigilant	4:05:47	5:48
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant	Valkyrie II	Vigilant	3:26:01	10:38
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant	Valkyrie II	Vigilant	3:24:39	:40
9th Challenge					
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender	Valkyrie III	Defender	4:59:54	8:40
Sept. 10, 1895	Defender	Valkyrie III	Defender (2)	3:55:56	—
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender	Valkyrie III	Defender (2)	4:48:44	—
10th Challenge					
Oct. 16, 1898	Columbia	Shamrock I	Columbia	4:53:53	10:08
Oct. 17, 1898	Columbia	Shamrock I (w)	Columbia	3:37:00	8:38
Oct. 20, 1898	Columbia	Shamrock II	Columbia	3:38:00	6:34
11th Challenge					
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia	Shamrock II	Columbia	4:30:24	1:20
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia	Shamrock II	Columbia	3:12:55	8:38
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia	Shamrock II	Columbia	4:32:57	:41
12th Challenge					
Aug. 22, 1903	Reliance	Shamrock III	Reliance	3:32:17	7:03
Aug. 27, 1903	Reliance	Shamrock III	Reliance	3:14:54	1:19
Sept. 3, 1903	Reliance	Shamrock III	Reliance	4:28:04	(***)
13th Challenge					
July 15, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Enterprise	4:24:58	(***)
July 20, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Shamrock IV	5:24:44	2:26
July 21, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Resolute	3:56:05	7:01
July 23, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Resolute	3:31:12	9:53
July 27, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Resolute	5:28:35	19:45
14th Challenge					
Sept. 13, 1920	Enterprise	Shamrock V	Enterprise	4:03:48	2:55
Sept. 15, 1920	Enterprise	Shamrock V	Enterprise	4:00:44	9:24
Sept. 16, 1920	Enterprise	Shamrock V	Enterprise	3:10:18	(b)
Sept. 17, 1920	Enterprise	Shamrock V	Enterprise	3:10:18	5:44
15th Challenge					
Sept. 17, 1924	Rainbow	Endeavour	Endeavour	3:43:44	2:09
Sept. 20, 1924	Rainbow	Endeavour	Endeavour	2:50:40	0:45
Sept. 23, 1924	Rainbow	Endeavour	Rainbow	3:15:58	1:15
Sept. 24, 1924	Rainbow	Endeavour	Rainbow	3:35:05	4:01
Sept. 25, 1924	Rainbow	Endeavour	Rainbow	3:20:05	1:50
(*) Aurora finished second of 15 starters.					
(**) Columbia disabled and Serbo substituted.					
(a) Canadian challengers.					
(b) Valkyrie fouled the Columbia in second race and withdrew in third.					
(c) Shamrock disabled.					
(**) Resolute disabled.					
(b) Shamrock disabled and failed to finish.					
There have been 47 races of which the United States has won 42 and the British yachts 5.					

ARSENAL WATCHING MANCHESTER CITY VILLA'S DISAPPOINTING START GREAT OPENING TO SEASON

By FRANK M. CARRUTHERS

LONDON, AUGUST 26. IF I WERE AN OFFICIAL OF THE ARSENAL I SHOULD FEAR THE CHALLENGE OF MANCHESTER CITY, THE CUP HOLDERS, FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP. THE DISPLAY WHICH THEY GAVE AT WEST BROMWICH NOT ONLY REMINDED ONE THAT FOOTBALL CAN BE AS FINE AND AS THRILLING A SPECTACLE AS EVER, BUT THAT NOTHING CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF SCIENCE AND CRAFT.

If one could have imagined the City dressed in dark blue shirts and red stockings it would have been easy to have thought them a Scottish team at their best.

That twenty minutes' picture show which the Scots gave at Wembley last April will be, perhaps, recalled, and it is no exaggeration to say that the City surpassed it at the Hawthorns throughout the second half, and for bewildering periods in the first.

It was not English football as we have come to know it in recent years. The City had seven attackers, with Cowan also going up to help, and the best of them all was Busby, the right half.

He reminded one of David Jack with his speed in taking the ball through and his baffling gliding passes.

I imagine that it is Busby who has moulded this new style of the City, and although, perhaps, they slightly overdid the "clever stuff" I hope they will persist in their methods and bring distinction back to the club and English football.

An interesting feature before Saturday's match will be a parade of ponies at 4:30 p.m.

SHANGHAI INTERPORT POLO TEAM

Arrive In Colony Yesterday For Keswick Cup Match

The Shanghai Interport Polo team, to meet Hong Kong in the Keswick Cup Interport Polo match at the Polo Ground at 4:45 p.m. on Saturday, arrived in the Colony on board the ss. Empress of Asia yesterday, and are to take part in a practice match this afternoon. The team comprises: L. R. Andrews (No. 1), C. S. Franklin (No. 2), J. H. Keswick (No. 3), capt., and Forrest Suttor (No. 4). Reserve: R. B. Moller.

They have another talented inside forward in Heale ready to go into the team at any time. He is only 19, and I am assured that he will play for England in two years.

They have also McLuckie as a half back, and it seems wrong that he should not have a regular place in first-class football. But they want a reserve centre forward, and I think one may shortly arrive from Scotland. I will not mention either his name or his club, because that would send other clubs hurrying after him. But, in the language of the scout, he is a "real one, the best in Scotland."

Ernest and Mollie

Ernest are also pursuing their quest of a centre, but I do not think they are hopeful of getting Mollie.

If Bolton Wanderers were to let him go it would only mean that they were keener for the money than promotion and that is not the case.

There has been talk at the Arsenal, too, about the engagement of another star, an outside right in the event of Huile failing to regain his old form. The time, however, has not yet come to move in this matter, and even if the wing man's old fault is a little more obvious he may still be the match-winner.

(Continued on Page 5.)

DON BRADMAN NO BETTER

Temperature Slightly Higher

London, To-day. A slight increase in temperature was the only change in the condition of Don Bradman, as reported in the latest bulletin issued last night, which reads:

"Bradman's condition is much better, the same, except that his temperature is a little higher." — Bent.

Arrangements have been made

EXCLUSIVE FOOTBALL FORECAST Saturday's Games

The following is the forecast for Saturday's Home Football, giving the winning team in capital letters, (a draw being indicated by no change in type) and the result of the corresponding match last season:

FIRST DIVISION
ARSENAL (1) v Birmingham (1).
A. VILLA (—) v Preston (—).
BLACKBURN (4) v Stoke (1).
CHELSEA (—) v Grimsby (—).
DERBY (4) v Tottenham (3).
EVERTON (10) v Portmouth (10).
Wednesday (11) v West Brom (7).
Derby (4) v Aston Villa (13).
Leicester (17) v Totten (3).
Leeds (9) v Huddersfield (1).
Liverpool (18) v Sunderland (0).
MID'LAND (2) v Manchester C. (1).
Portsmouth (0) v WED'DAY (2).
Wolves (2) v Everton (0).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNESLEY (—) v Oldham (—).

Blackpool (1) v Bradford (1).

BRADFORD (2) v Southampton (2).

Bury (8) v Fulham (3).

Hull (4) v BRENTFORD (1).

Marter U. (1) v Swans (1).

NEWCASTLE (—) v Norwich (—).

NOTTS C. (1) v NOTTS F. (0).

Port Vale (0) v BURNLEY (2).

Sheffield U. (—) v BOLTON (—).

W. HAM (1) v Plymouth (1).

THIRD DIVISION (South)

ALDERSHOT (1) v Cardiff (3).

BOURNEMOUTH (4) v Northampton (0).

Bristol C. (0) v Coventry (0).

Bury (12) v Charlton (17).

Notts F. (17) v MANCHESTER U. (20).

Oldham (8) v Plymouth (1).

Plymouth (10) v Southampton (14).

West Ham (7) v TOTTENHAM (1).

Notts C. (18) v NEWCASTLE (—).

Hull (15) v WATFORD (15).

THIRD DIVISION (North)

CHARLTON (5) v BIRKENHEAD (2).

COVENTRY (2) v SWINDON (8).

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BASEBALL TIE MAY CAUSE ANXIETY.

Rules Very Vague As No Precedent

GIANTS HOTLY CHALLENGED BY CARDINALS

New York, To-day. The possibility of a tie between New York Giants, world baseball champions, and St. Louis Cardinals for the National League pennant has now arisen. This is without precedent in the history of the major league, and should a tie result, a play-off will be necessary. The rules, however, are vague, there being no provisions for such a situation.

Both New York Giants and St. Louis Cardinals were defeated yesterday. The Giants were nosed out by Philadelphia Phillies, while Pittsburgh Pirates shut out the Cardinals to win by 8 to 0. Detroit Tigers, winners of the American league, triumphed over Chicago White Sox, scoring a clean sweep in their double-header.

Results, as cabled by Reuter, were:

National League

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	16	1
New York	4	8	2
Muncos hit two homers.			
Boston	1	7	1
Brooklyn	3	8	0
Pittsburgh	3	6	1
Vaughan homered.			
St. Louis	0	2	1
Hoyt pitched.			

American League

	New York	Chicago	St. Louis
Chicago	10	13	5
Madjeak homered.			
Detroit	12	15	2
St. Louis	2	6	0
Burns homered.			
Cleveland	6	11	1
Detroit			

BEER OUT OF FAVOUR NO GOOD AS ATHLETE'S DIET FOR TRAINING

Famous Sportsmen Give Opinions

GREATEST ENEMY OF CRICKET SAYS JACK HOBBES

London, September 18. Beer binders rather than improves the condition of athletes during training for sports, say a prominent English investigator.

Addressing the International Congress on Alcoholism, at the Imperial Institute, Dr. R. Cove Smith, a Cambridge and English International Rugby player, said that from a canvass of leading sportsmen and women he had obtained the following opinions:

F. J. Perry, 1934 Wimbledon Tennis Champion.—"It is possible to mention one or two promising tennis careers that have been ruined by drink, but I cannot recall any that have been built up on a strong liquor diet."

Apart from its direct effect, my idea is that drinking leads to late nights, which are fatal to good lawn tennis."

Mrs Dorothy Round, 1934 Wimbledon champion.—"I do not think that intoxicating drinks are any help to athletes in any branch of sport."

Tilden's Views

W. T. Tilden, U.S. professional tennis player.—"Alcohol is a poison that affects the mind, the eye, and the wind—three essentials of tennis."

Suzanne Lenglen, former world's champion woman tennis player.—"I drink no wine or alcohol or any kind."

D. G. Bradman, the famous Australian cricketer.—"Total abstinence is a big factor in success. Alcohol must interfere with one's condition; my advice is, leave it alone at all time."

Jack Hobbs, the famous English batsman.—"The greatest enemy to success on the cricket field is the drinking 'habit'."

Alcohol's Action

Dr. Cove Smith said that the action of alcohol on the heart and other organs is not direct but primarily on the nervous system and that it only affects the organs through altering the nervous control of their functions.

It could give no fillip to the athlete, he declared, and failed dismally in comparison with coffee and brown sugar as a restorative.

Dr. C. J. S. Sergel, President of the Cambridge boat in 1933, said that the amount of beer consumed by the crew has decreased greatly. "At Cambridge," he said, "if you don't drink beer and you are a rowing man you are looked upon as a rather funny specimen."

On going into training, fellows have got into the habit of drinking and the Cambridge crew are still supplied with beer when training."—United Press.

LADIES' NETBALL LEAGUE

Entries For Coming Season

Entries for the Hong Kong Ladies' Netball Association for the coming season were received at a meeting of the Association, held at the Exchange Restaurant last evening. Miss H. Knill, of the Central British School, presided.

The following entries were received: St. Stephen's Girls' College (two teams), Central British Girls' School (three teams), Diocesan Girls' School (two teams), Bellios Public Girls' School (two teams), Kowloon Junior School and Quarry Bay School, one team each.

The League, as in the past season, will be divided into three sections, viz: senior, intermediate and junior.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss E. S. Atkins; Vice-President, Miss H. D. Sawyer; Mrs. E. Y. Clark; Miss M. B. Hall; Mrs. E. M. Clark; and Miss K. M. Anderson.

Honorary Secretary, Miss H. Knill; Honorary Assistant Secretary, Miss M. Boyer.

BORDERERS HAVE BIG LEAD IN AREA SWIMMING MEET

22 Points Ahead And 13 Finalists

BIG TASK FOR ARTILLERY

The South Wales Borderers are leading in the tenth annual Hong Kong Area swimming sports, the heats for which were held yesterday in the Y.M.C.A. bath, as a result of the previous events which were held last week. They are already 22 points ahead of the Royal Artillery, who are second with 20 points. So far the S.W.B.'s have won all the finals—the Cross Harbour Swim, both Water Polo championship and the Half Mile.

They also have 13 finalists to compete against eight Gunners, so they look very much as if they will clinch the championship.

The finals will be swum on Friday afternoon in the same bath, at the conclusion of which the prizes will be presented by Mrs. O. C. Borrett.

The following qualified for the Finals:

Inter-Company Relay:—
"H" Coy (S.W.B.), "H.Q." Coy (S.W.B.), 20th Bat (R.A.) and 40th Coy (R.E.).

50 Yards Army Boys Handicap:—
Boy H. Clark, Boy P. Hall, Boy F. Hall and Boy A. Clark.

50 Yards Free Style (Indians):—
5th H.K.S. Bat, "B" Coy (Punjab), "A" Coy (Punjab), and 1st H.K.S. Mountain Bat.

150 Yards Medley Army Championship:—
L/Cpl. Fullager (S.W.B.), L/Cpl. Macrae (E. Lance), L/Cpl. Campbell (S.W.B.) and L/Cpl. Hall (S.W.B.).

150 Yards Free Style Championship:—
Bom. Martin (S.W.B.), L/Cpl. Fullager (S.W.B.), L/Cpl. Campbell (S.W.B.), and Gnr. Smith and L/Bdr. Mooney (R.A.).

High Diving Championship:—

L/Bdr. Collin (R.A.), Gnr. Conner (R.A.), L/Bdr. Cordett (R.A.), Pte. Morrison (S.W.B.), Pte. Mason (S.W.B.), and Dvr. Jordon (Small Units).

100 Yards Free Style (Indians):—
"A" Coy (Punjab), "C" Coy (Punjab), 1st Mountain Bat, and "B" Coy (Punjab).

50 Yards Enlisted Boys Race:—
Trup. Stubbs (R.A.), Boy Miller (Lines), Boy Warford (Lines) and Boy Tyrell (R.A.).

25 Yards Championship:—

Pte. Marsh (S.W.B.), Bom. Martin (S.W.B.), L/Cpl. Rousseau (Signals) and Gnr. Smith (R.A.).

High Diving Championship:—

L/Bdr. Collin (R.A.), Gnr. Conner (R.A.), L/Bdr. Cordett (R.A.), Pte. Morrison (S.W.B.), Pte. Mason (S.W.B.), and Dvr. Jordon (Small Units).

100 Yards Senior Championship:—
1st H.K., 2nd H.K., 3rd H.K., 4th H.K., 5th H.K., 6th H.K., 7th H.K., 8th H.K., 9th H.K., 10th H.K., 11th H.K., 12th H.K., 13th H.K., 14th H.K., 15th H.K., 16th H.K., 17th H.K., 18th H.K., 19th H.K., 20th H.K., 21st H.K., 22nd H.K., 23rd H.K., 24th H.K., 25th H.K., 26th H.K., 27th H.K., 28th H.K., 29th H.K., 30th H.K., 31st H.K., 32nd H.K., 33rd H.K., 34th H.K., 35th H.K., 36th H.K., 37th H.K., 38th H.K., 39th H.K., 40th H.K., 41st H.K., 42nd H.K., 43rd H.K., 44th H.K., 45th H.K., 46th H.K., 47th H.K., 48th H.K., 49th H.K., 50th H.K., 51st H.K., 52nd H.K., 53rd H.K., 54th H.K., 55th H.K., 56th H.K., 57th H.K., 58th H.K., 59th H.K., 60th H.K., 61st H.K., 62nd H.K., 63rd H.K., 64th H.K., 65th H.K., 66th H.K., 67th H.K., 68th H.K., 69th H.K., 70th H.K., 71st H.K., 72nd H.K., 73rd H.K., 74th H.K., 75th H.K., 76th H.K., 77th H.K., 78th H.K., 79th H.K., 80th H.K., 81st H.K., 82nd H.K., 83rd H.K., 84th H.K., 85th H.K., 86th H.K., 87th H.K., 88th H.K., 89th H.K., 90th H.K., 91st H.K., 92nd H.K., 93rd H.K., 94th H.K., 95th H.K., 96th H.K., 97th H.K., 98th H.K., 99th H.K., 100th H.K., 101st H.K., 102nd H.K., 103rd H.K., 104th H.K., 105th H.K., 106th H.K., 107th H.K., 108th H.K., 109th H.K., 110th H.K., 111th H.K., 112th H.K., 113th H.K., 114th H.K., 115th H.K., 116th H.K., 117th H.K., 118th H.K., 119th H.K., 120th H.K., 121st H.K., 122nd H.K., 123rd H.K., 124th H.K., 125th H.K., 126th H.K., 127th H.K., 128th H.K., 129th H.K., 130th H.K., 131st H.K., 132nd H.K., 133rd H.K., 134th H.K., 135th H.K., 136th H.K., 137th H.K., 138th H.K., 139th H.K., 140th H.K., 141st H.K., 142nd H.K., 143rd H.K., 144th H.K., 145th H.K., 146th H.K., 147th H.K., 148th H.K., 149th H.K., 150th H.K., 151st H.K., 152nd H.K., 153rd H.K., 154th H.K., 155th H.K., 156th H.K., 157th H.K., 158th H.K., 159th H.K., 160th H.K., 161st H.K., 162nd H.K., 163rd H.K., 164th H.K., 165th H.K., 166th H.K., 167th H.K., 168th H.K., 169th H.K., 170th H.K., 171st H.K., 172nd H.K., 173rd H.K., 174th H.K., 175th H.K., 176th H.K., 177th H.K., 178th H.K., 179th H.K., 180th H.K., 181st H.K., 182nd H.K., 183rd H.K., 184th H.K., 185th H.K., 186th H.K., 187th H.K., 188th H.K., 189th H.K., 190th H.K., 191st H.K., 192nd H.K., 193rd H.K., 194th H.K., 195th H.K., 196th H.K., 197th H.K., 198th H.K., 199th H.K., 200th H.K., 201st H.K., 202nd H.K., 203rd H.K., 204th H.K., 205th H.K., 206th H.K., 207th H.K., 208th H.K., 209th H.K., 210th H.K., 211th H.K., 212th H.K., 213th H.K., 214th H.K., 215th H.K., 216th H.K., 217th H.K., 218th H.K., 219th H.K., 220th H.K., 221st H.K., 222nd H.K., 223rd H.K., 224th H.K., 225th H.K., 226th H.K., 227th H.K., 228th H.K., 229th H.K., 230th H.K., 231st H.K., 232nd H.K., 233rd H.K., 234th H.K., 235th H.K., 236th H.K., 237th H.K., 238th H.K., 239th H.K., 240th H.K., 241st H.K., 242nd H.K., 243rd H.K., 244th H.K., 245th H.K., 246th H.K., 247th H.K., 248th H.K., 249th H.K., 250th H.K., 251st H.K., 252nd H.K., 253rd H.K., 254th H.K., 255th H.K., 256th H.K., 257th H.K., 258th H.K., 259th H.K., 260th H.K., 261st H.K., 262nd H.K., 263rd H.K., 264th H.K., 265th H.K., 266th H.K., 267th H.K., 268th H.K., 269th H.K., 270th H.K., 271st H.K., 272nd H.K., 273rd H.K., 274th H.K., 275th H.K., 276th H.K., 277th H.K., 278th H.K., 279th H.K., 280th H.K., 281st H.K., 282nd H.K., 283rd H.K., 284th H.K., 285th H.K., 286th H.K., 287th H.K., 288th H.K., 289th H.K., 290th H.K., 291st H.K., 292nd H.K., 293rd H.K., 294th H.K., 295th H.K., 296th H.K., 297th H.K., 298th H.K., 299th H.K., 300th H.K., 301st H.K., 302nd H.K., 303rd H.K., 304th H.K., 305th H.K., 306th H.K., 307th H.K., 308th H.K., 309th H.K., 310th H.K., 311th H.K., 312th H.K., 313th H.K., 314th H.K., 315th H.K., 316th H.K., 317th H.K., 318th H.K., 319th H.K., 320th H.K., 321st H.K., 322nd H.K., 323rd H.K., 324th H.K., 325th H.K., 326th H.K., 327th H.K., 328th H.K., 329th H.K., 330th H.K., 331st H.K., 332nd H.K., 333rd H.K., 334th H.K., 335th H.K., 336th H.K., 337th H.K., 338th H.K., 339th H.K., 340th H.K.,

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF AIRMINDEDNESS AND THE AIR MAILS

CIVIL AVIATION IN MALAYA

CAPT. BARNARD'S WARM TRIBUTE

WAR TIME PILOTS

COMPREHENSIVE and interesting information on the development of British civil aviation was recently given in a lecture at Singapore by Capt. C. A. Barnard, manager of the Malayan area of Imperial Airways, Ltd.

In the course of his talk Capt. Barnard said:

I think it is generally appreciated that a captain of a present day commercial aircraft and the other members of his crew are very highly specialized, and you would, no doubt, like me to tell you something of their training.

AS IS THE CASE WITH ALL OTHER PROFESSIONS, EXPERIENCE IS THE CHIEF FACTOR, AND FOR THIS REASON IMPERIAL AIRWAYS VALUES THE MANY WAR TIME PILOTS WHO STILL REMAIN IN ITS EMPLOY, AS UNDOUBTEDLY THEIR EXPERIENCE AND EFFICIENCY IS ALMOST INCOMPARABLE.

Of the several war time pilots who are still employed, the greater number have now completed in the neighbourhood of 10,000 hours in the air; and it requires no stretch of imagination to appreciate what this figure of hours must represent in terms of experience, especially if the number of hours are multiplied by a hundred, thus representing the approximate number of miles each of these several pilots have flown since the war.

They, too, have had to keep pace with the progress and development of aircraft design, and the arduous requirements of civil flying, i.e., regularity, and punctuality and above all to re-model their war time flying to the requirements of civil aviation, which in principle, require that nothing be done in the direction of an aircraft in flight which will in any wise cause discomfort or alarm to air passengers.

Commercial Flying

Commercial flying of to-day is for the average passenger made comparatively simple. Firstly, the pilot's skill is enhanced by the various instruments he uses; secondly, there may be no complications such as is the case with the flying of military aircraft; and thirdly, the aircraft is flown at a convenient height where it is possible to fly on a level plane with good visibility, and with the least possible amount of disturbance.

Once one is introduced to air travel and its kaleidoscopic interest, throughout any flight, it is seldom in the more generally accepted modes of transport.

I am reminded of the word coined by the late General Sir Sefton Brancker, one time Director of Civil Aviation, who did so much in its earlier years to further its interest. The word is "airmindedness," and no better equivalent of it exists to-day.

Airmindedness of to-day is growing so rapidly that one anticipates in a few years time it will be remarked in obituary notices that he or she never travelled in an aeroplane, as one reads nowadays of country peasant who had departed from this earth never having travelled in a railway train.

Reason For Subsidies

I propose to pay a brief reference to the chief motive underlying the very existence of our air services, and the real reason for which various national Governments pay subsidies, either directly or indirectly, to maintain their national air services on a comparable basis with those of the other progressive nations of the world of to-day.

I refer to His Majesty's mails, and to the Post Master General, London, who, at times, has been humorously described as "our best customer."

The national motive underlying the creation of any air route is to speed up communications, and the future of the British Empire as a civil air power may rest entirely upon the trifling value of a postage stamp to each and everyone of you who write letters which the G.P.O. classify under the heading "First Class Letter Mail," you who indirectly contribute to the future of civil aviation development.

First Regular Air Mail

You may be aware that only quite recently the Post Master General, London, received a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce, the Association



LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT BY PLANE

New Growing Form Of Traffic

FLYING MENAGERIES

A specially interesting feature of airway traffic at the present time, as shown by figures which have just become available, is the increase which continues to be recorded in the transport of livestock by air.

"What our waybills show us," said an official of Imperial Airways, "is that more and more pedigree animals, such as dogs and cats, are being sent over to the continent by air. There is also a growing traffic in the air dispatch of day-old chicks from poultry farms in England to similar establishments throughout Europe, while from along the Empire routes tropical fish in tanks are now consigned to London by air. Not long ago we received a crate of live locusts from Africa, intended for experiments in this country with a view to the extermination of the locust plague by chemical means."

"The list attached, which has just been brought up-to-date by our freight department, shows the variety of the livestock we are called upon to handle—"

Dogs. Cats. Monkeys.
Rabbits. Live cuba.
Small bears. Live insects in crates.
Mice. Live insects in crates.

Parrots. Live fish in tanks.
Day-old chicks. Bees.
Racing pigeons. Rare Zoo specimens.

"One day we brought over a fully-grown lion from the continent in a special cage. On another occasion we fixed up the freight compartment of a machine as a horse-box, so as to fly over valuable performing horse from Paris.

Alligators Carried

Sometimes an aircraft will arrive with a regular menagerie on board—animals, birds, and all kinds of tropical fish in tanks; while from one of the machines which landed one evening we unloaded a number of live alligators in crates.

"As a means of transports for livestock the air is now recognised as ideal. Valuable animals of the pedigree type, for example, make their journey by air in a minimum of time, while during their periods of transport they can be fed and receive special attention from the airway staff, arriving at their destinations in a condition which gives them every chance of success if—as we often find to be the case—they have been sent to take part in some exhibition or show."

Years of investigation by the authorities have shown that as a rule the only attempts at smuggling are those made occasionally by individual passengers in the hope of bringing in a few cigars, a little scent, or perhaps a camera, without paying duty.

Actually the task of the would-be aerial smuggler is much more difficult at airports than at seaports. The smaller number of passengers arriving at a time enables the air-guards to search all baggage, instead of selecting only a few items for examination.

FLYING SMUGGLERS CHECKED

Britain's Customs Keep Eye On 'Planes

NEW ORGANISATION

The Customs and Excise Department is steadily creating a country-wide organisation of preventive officers to deal with Britain's growing air traffic with foreign countries.

This "airguard" organisation is still in its infancy. About one hundred officers are at present directly engaged in the work.

Skeleton organisations capable of wide expansion have already been established at 21 airports, aerodromes and landing fields. The work consists almost exclusively of examining passengers' baggage and the comparatively small quantities of goods that are transported by air.

There is practically no smuggling by air at present. All aircraft arriving in Britain from abroad are compelled to land at a Customs aerodrome for examination, and in the event of a forced landing the pilot is obliged by law to communicate immediately with the nearest Customs officer.

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JAPANESE ON LIBEL CHARGES

Solicitor Withdraws From The Case

FURTHER ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Leo D'Almada e Castro, Senior, who represented the Japanese Goro Kurata, an unemployed photographer, on charges of alleged libel against members of the Hong Kong Police Force, asked leave to withdraw from the case at the resumption of the hearing before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Mr. D'Almada e Castro said that he had not received further instructions.

The first charge against defendant is that, on August 31, he published a false and defamatory libel concerning the Hong Kong Police Force, in the form of an anonymous letter to the Inspector General of Police, Hong Kong, which contained the following: "All these heads are the best friend of the Police Department of Wanchai are under the influence of bribery."

The second charge, similarly worded, concerned an anonymous letter to the Inspector General of Police, Hong Kong, which contained the following: "All these heads are the best friend of the Police Department of Wanchai are under the influence of bribery."

The hearing was adjourned until

Aviation Insurance in Japan

Tokyo.

The Marine Insurance Company and the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company both applied to the Ministry of Commerce on September 16 for permission to engage in aviation insurance.

Details regarding the accident are not available, but enquiries from an official of the Company to whom the plane belonged elicited the news that no statement could be made until after an enquiry had been held into the cause of the accident.

Safety Switch For Aeroplanes Prevents Fire After Accidents

A safety switch, designed to as not to operate at an acceleration of less than 4g" (i.e., 128 ft. per second),

The switch is the invention of Captain H. M. Salmon, and is in one version is already in use in motorcars. It is worked by a powerful spring controlled by a pendulum.

For use in aeroplanes the movement of the pendulum is restricted during all types of movements, including taking off, landing, and so forth.

In the event, however, of a very violent impact the pendulum swings free and so operates the switch, which at once disconnects the current, thereby cutting off the dynamo and all electric circuits in the aeroplane.



Forced to land in England on their attempted flight from Toronto, Ont., to Bagdad, Iraq, Capt. Leonard Reid, left, and Capt. James Ayliffe are shown above at Heston aerodrome, London. Motor trouble forced them to land after their trans-Atlantic hop.

NEW HITCH IN AIR ROUTE TO FAR EAST

Anglo-French Talks Break Down

NO BRITISH FLIGHTS TO MARSEILLES YET

The negotiations between the British and French Air Ministries for the opening of the Paris-Marseilles section to Imperial Airways aeroplanes flying on the Empire routes have broken down, but further steps are contemplated on the British side which may induce the French authorities to modify their opposition.

France, with profitable traffic to the Riviera, is anxious to preserve this against British competition. France, too, runs a service to the Far East.

The result is that the traveller by Imperial Airways to the East or to Africa at present spends nearly 36 hours in the train from Paris to Brindisi. Formerly the Italian Government opposed a similar obstacle but that trouble has been got over and if an agreement can be made with France, journeys from Croydon to India and the Far East and to Cape Town will be possible wholly by air.

Heavy British Traffic

There is a great deal of British traffic on the Marseilles route, it is in fact, mainly British, the proportion being stated at 80 per cent.

It consists of visitors to the Riviera and passengers travelling overland to catch the mail boats to India.

The unified company known as Air France fear that these British passengers will desert them, and that not only will they lose heavily in income, but in prestige.

French civil aviation has, indeed been slipping back, and it was sought to check this decline by amalgamating the large number of small companies into a concern analogous to Imperial Airways.

It has, nevertheless, come in for a great deal of criticism.

Passenger Service Later

From the start the aerodrome will be available for airmail carrying machines, but a passenger service will be introduced later if there is a sufficient demand.

The ground will be used by the R.A.F. when required.

The Aero Club of Ceylon,

which was organised some years ago but has been unable to make progress owing to the lack of a landing ground, will also be accommodated.

Pusher Installation

Another interesting feature of the ship is the pusher installation of the Wright Whirlwind engine.

The propeller is located some 31 inches from the engine shaft, being driven by the short extension shaft.

The airplane has exceptionally good performance, and it is believed will be exceedingly popular with the flying sportsmen.

Due to the general design of this airplane it is exceptionally useful as a photographic plane for the use of newsmen and newspapermen, as visibility from practically every angle is exceptionally good.

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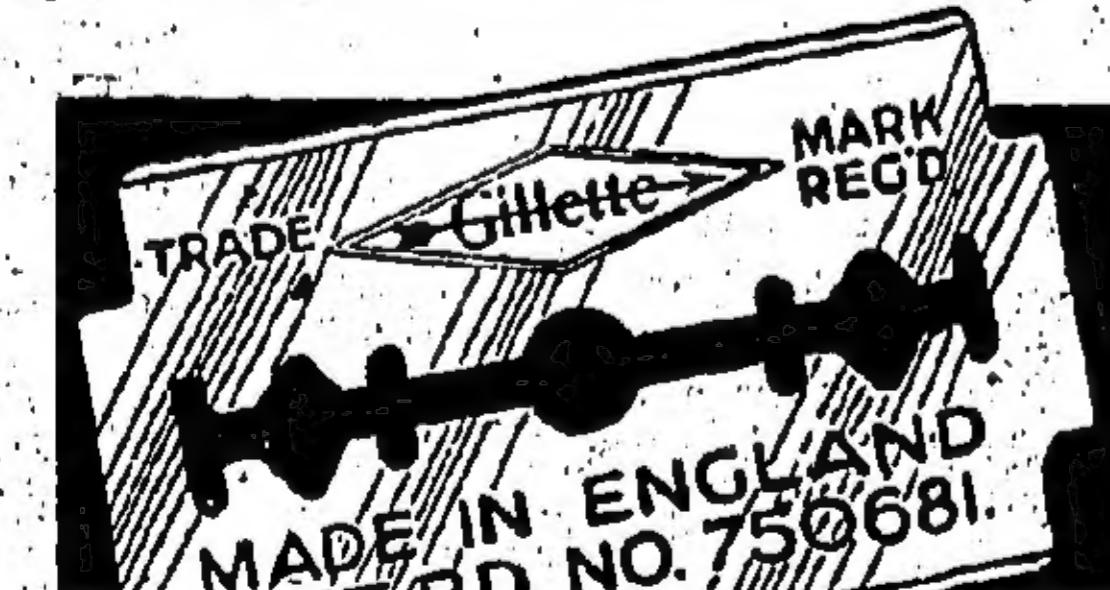
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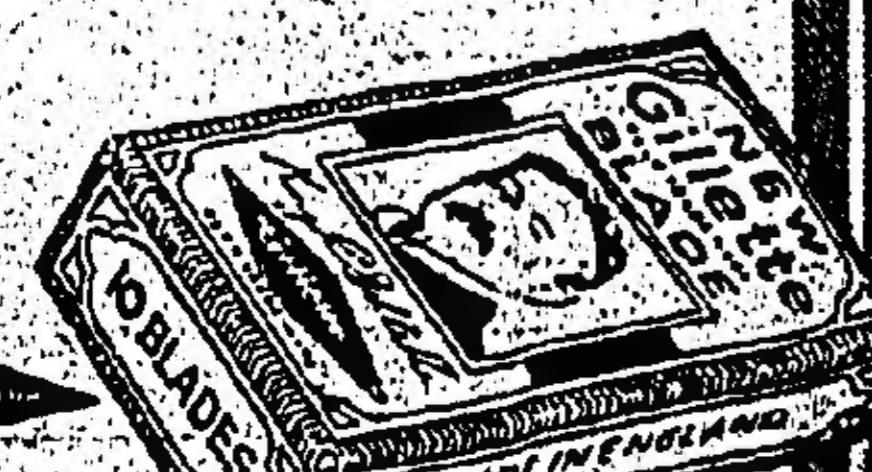
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The China Mail

Hong Kong, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1934.

Industry's Debt To Science

It has been stated that the future of our home industries depends on their use of science. The advances in economy and efficiency have recently been made possible by scientific research in the industry of building. A new code of practice for the erection of steel structures has been devised which lowers costs by 20 per cent. Builders now have at their command exact means for estimating the adequacy of a room to the needs of the human body in such matters as sunlight, temperature, ventilation, and all the structural conditions of comfort. The practical value of these new methods is obvious. To the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which will shortly demonstrate them, they are but one small section of the recent developments of applied science, and an infinitely minute part of what is possible in the future. It is not a coincidence that the vast expansion of the powers of civilisation has been accompanied by an increase of scientific knowledge. Yet it was less than twenty years ago, in the stress of the war, that we were roused to organise on a national scale the application of science to our industries.

In 1917 Parliament set up the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and voted a capital sum of £1,000,000 to be expended under its direction. This £1,000,000 was to be used to assist the formation of co-operative research associations in each industry to investigate its problems. Success has only been partial. To the £1 million from the Exchequer, industry has added £1,750,000. By the latest statistics, there were established nineteen research associations working for industries which together produce much less than 50 per cent. of our total output. Mr. Runciman has pointed out that industries of an annual output of about £1,000,000 are without any nexus with the Government's research movement. Even the industries which have research associations are spending on them only about 7s. 6d. per £1,000 of net output. Financial conditions have been of extraordinary difficulty, but it is clear that with expenditure kept down to this scale only a fraction of the potentialities of scientific research can fruitfully.

Last year the State contributed £65,000 to the scheme, and industry £170,000. Mr. Baldwin has declared that the Government consider the present scale

of operations totally inadequate, and are prepared to provide more money; but any increase must be conditional upon larger contributions from industry. The terms are fair, and the funds will be forthcoming. Whether it is the new industries or the old, the case for generous support of research is overwhelming. In fifty years the output of electrical machinery has risen from zero to more than £20,000,000. That great industry was born in the laboratory and nurtured in the laboratory. Since it became commercially prosperous organised research, conducted at an expenditure of £20,000, has made a saving in production costs of £1,000,000 a year, a saving that has been continually increasing. Take one of the old basic industries. It is stated that the work of the Iron and Steel Industrial Research Council has made possible economy of fuel to the amount of nearly £1,750,000 a year. There is high authority for the statement that no single product can be named which by improved methods could not be put upon the market both cheaper and better. But science must have the means to work out a larger knowledge and systematically apply the results.

GAMBLING RAID IN CANTON ROAD

\$1.35 For Poor Box

Another \$1.35 went to the poor box when Sub-Inspector Rozesky raided house No. 103 Canton Road ground floor, and caught eleven men engaged in an illegal game of pau-pan with \$1.35 on the floor. All were arrested and brought before Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Chan Yung, the keeper of the floor, was fined \$25, while six of the remaining ten had their \$3 ball estreated, and the other four were fined \$2 each.

Personal Pars

Among the passengers on board the s.s. Hector, which left here yesterday, was Mr. C. Champkin, non-official Justice of the Peace.

Commander E. A. Drummond left the Colony yesterday by the s.s. Hector.

Lieut. R. Dewar-Durie and Miss D. J. Dewar-Durie were passengers on board the s.s. Hector which left here yesterday.

Mr. J. A. G. Anderson of the Tai-kuo Dockyard and Engineering Co. Ltd., left the Colony yesterday by the s.s. Hector.

P/Leut. J. H. McGregor left Hong Kong yesterday by the s.s. Hector.

HERE; THERE and EVERWHERE

MORE GAS AT WESTMINSTER

In the House of Commons this summer there were complaints about the smell of the cooking which haunted the corridors and warned members against their meal.

When they get back the smell may still be there but the food will be cooked by gas; the renovated kitchen will now be the brightest and cleanest place in the House, with the walls glazed white and red tiles laid down on the floor.

DEFENDING THE EMPIRE

One of the most important problems to be discussed by Sir Maurice Hankey on his Empire tour, will be that of Empire air defence.

At sea the old idea was that our three strategical points were Gibraltar and Suez to guard our entrance and exit to the Mediterranean, and Singapore for our distant possessions.

Imperial air strategy is likely to be concerned a good deal with the Atlantic. We hold the key to an Atlantic air service. It must come by way of Newfoundland and Ireland for any summer route and by way of Bermuda for any winter route.

These are all British territory. Egypt will continue to be a vital link with Baghdad or Basra as a second string.

Singapore will in time be another great air base. Flying places on the route to Australia are vital alike in peace and war.

Your Daily Smile!

Hubby: "You never tell me what you buy. Don't I get any voice in the buying?"

Wifey: "Certainly, darling! You get the invoice."

Ready for Anything

"Jones is always hankering for posts of danger."

"Yes, he just volunteered to judge a baby show."

Daddy, do you think mother knows much about raising children?"

"What makes you say that?"

"Well, she makes me go to bed when I'm wide awake—and she makes me get up when I'm awfully sleepy!"

Considerate

Gent: "James, what's the idea, wearing my raincoat?"

Valet: "Well, you wouldn't like your new suit to get wet, would you, sir?"

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES

Riding a bicycle near No. 6 Railway Bridge, in Argyle Street yesterday, Chan Kan, a Chinese youth, lost control of his machine and collided with a wall. Shooting over the handle-bars, he fell into a nullah receiving severe body injuries, necessitating his removal to the Kowloon Hospital.

Suffering from a smashed thumb, sustained while working on the s.s. Chichibu Maru, lying at Tsimshui Dockyard, Shing Tung, a Chinese workman, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

Attempting to commit suicide by taking lye, Leung Yuen, of No. 47 Peking Road, was admitted to the Kowloon Hospital yesterday.

Tsoi Chong was admitted to the Kowloon Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries received when he was knocked down by a motor lorry on the main road between Ping Shan and Yuen Loong.

Falling into the road, while attempting to alight from a moving motor-bus, Cheung Sau, of Wong Hang Village, near Aberdeen, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

Suffering from an overdose of belladonna, taken to alleviate a pain, Ming Man-shi, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

An attempted suicide was frustrated yesterday when Lee Shing jumped into the harbour from Jardine's Wharf and was rescued by a wharf-coolie, Lau Ping. Lee was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of immaturity.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

CIVIL HANDYMAN'S NEW LINE OF DUTIES

FORSAKING HIS RIGHT SPHERE

(By Sir John Moylan)

Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District

London, at the instance of the Metropolitan police totalled approximately 105,000 in 1927, as compared with about 30,000 in 1913. Nearly the whole of this 250 per cent. increase was in respect of motor-car summonses. But in 1933, out of a total of nearly 400,000 cases calling for police intervention, 88 per cent. were dealt with by verbal warning or written caution, and only 14 per cent. by prosecution. The figures given in Lord Trenchard's report for 1932, as to how the 50,000 man-hours of the Metropolitan police were accounted for, showed that only about 1 per cent. of their time was occupied by having to attend courts to prosecute offenders or give evidence—and this figure covers every kind of offence.

As regards traffic control, the number of men employed on this duty more than doubled after the war. They had to run new risks and be knocked down to the number of 200 or 300 a year, in London alone. They took this as all in the day's work, and it certainly led to no general hostility to motorists on the part of the police, although there might not unnaturally be a little "shortness" with those who overran signals, had inefficient brakes, or failed to distinguish between the brake and the accelerator.

There is one human duty in connection with the regulation of traffic which cannot be abandoned, but which the police authorities would be glad to see discharged by some other agency. The role of the policeman as the kind man who sees children safely across the road may be a waste of police time, but it is a saving of children's lives.

Drop In Arrests

Arrests have declined with almost incredible rapidity. Since the war, the Metropolitan police have done less arresting than a hundred years ago, although there are now more than six times as many policemen and four times as many people as there were then.

The broad explanation is the general improvement as regards crime and drunkenness. Since 1929 there has been, on the whole, a continuous decrease in the amount of serious crime and disorder in proportion to population. The drop in arrests since the war, which has meant a great falling-off in work for the police, the running of "Black Maria's" half empty, and unoccupied cells at police stations, is due to the change that has come over the scene in the matter of drink. One striking result of this diminution of drunkenness is that the number of Metropolitan police injured in effecting arrests is about a quarter of what it was thirty years ago.

The preventive functions of the police should be given the widest possible range, and they should be closely associated with all those

(Continued on Page 9)

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

Committal Case

Charged with the manslaughter of Chan Sap-yeo, at No. 207 Hollywood Road, on September 7, Lo Siu-kwong, 23 years, was again brought before Mr. Q. A. Macfadyen at the Central Magistracy this morning, and on the application of Inspector J. Murphy one week's formal remand was granted.

It was alleged that accused stabbed deceased to death at the corner of Tung Street and Hollywood Road, after a brawl at an opium den at No. 207 Hollywood Road. Inspector Murphy stated this morning that the case will be a committal one and that the Crown Solicitor will prosecute.

Members of the Chinese Government Commission, including delegates of the Ministry of Communications and Ministry of War, who are now visiting Europe, were entertained in Germany recently. While in Bremen they visited the head office of the North German Lloyd Company.

AMAH FAILS TO HOLD DOG

Does Not Exert Herself To Regain It

FURTHER KOWLOON CASES

"I wish you would pass this caution on to the servants," said Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when he dismissed Mrs. G. T. Forbes, of No. 28 Nathan Road, with a caution for allowing her dog to be in Nathan Road without a muzzle at 6.40 p.m. on August 25.

Mrs. Forbes stated that her amah was taking the dog for a walk, on the lead, when the dog broke away from her and ran, with the lead still attached to its collar, along the road for about 150 yards where it waited for her. The constable said that the amah did not hurry after the dog, but just walked slowly after it.

Woman Owner Fined

Mrs. C. H. Basto, of No. 9 Devon Road, who was summoned before Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones at the Kowloon Magistracy last Thursday for allowing her dog to wander in Cornwall Road at 1.50 p.m. on August 24 and pleaded that the dog had had a fight in which the muzzle had been torn off, and who was asked to produce the muzzle to-day, was dismissed this morning with a caution.

She, however, was also summoned for allowing her dog to go abroad in the streets unmuzzled on August 30, and was fined \$25 for this offence.

Two Charges

For allowing his dog to wander in Cumberland Road on August 25, and again on August 31, Mr. J. M. Jack, of No. 6 Essex Crescent, was fined \$50.

Pleading guilty to the charge of allowing his dog to go unmuzzled in Waterloo Road at 9 p.m. on September 3, Mr. F. D. Alves, of No. 149 Waterloo Road, was fined \$25.

WALL STREET EXPECTS A NEW RALLY

(Continued from Page 6).

Daily average petroleum production was 2,445,000 barrels, compared with 2,488,000 barrels the previous week. The Edison Electric Institute reports electricity production at 1,631,000,000 K. W. hours, a decline of 0.5% from the corresponding period of last year. The "Iron Age" reports steel production at 23.5%, compared with 21% of capacity the previous week. This further rise in production has buoyed up hopes of the steel Trade and has stiffened resistance to pressure for lower prices. A part of the rise can be attributed to large releases for the automobile industry, but much of it is due to heavier replacement buying, with a further acceleration of replacement purchases now expected. Scrap steel has continued to be a negative factor, with prices yielding further.

The U. S. Smelting Corp. has declared a dividend of \$2.00 per share, the same as that for the previous quarter. The Gold Dust Corp. has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents per share. The net income of the Commonwealth and Southern and subsidiary companies totalled \$8,252,000 for the year ended August 31st, compared with \$9,175,000 during the previous year.

E. A. Pierce Co.'s Report. In their market report, the American Oriental Finance Corporation, correspondent for Messrs. E. A. Pierce and Company, New York state:

"Stocks:—We think that the market gave a relatively good account of itself to-day and we would expect higher prices."

"Wheat:—Prices were somewhat erratic and easily influenced by unfavourable weather which continues in Western Canada. The foreign market is firmer. Winter wheat seeding is making favourable progress over the South-West and in the Ohio Valley."

"Cotton:—The lack of aggressive demand to absorb light heding was responsible for the decline. Offerings of actual Cotton in the South were light. The Textile Industry rules quiet."

Government Agency announces that it will dispose of some Spots and replace them with futures.

"Rubber:—The market was heavy, being largely the reflection of the easiness of the London market. Dealers were the prime



This was how the Queen Mary looked on August 1. Previously known as No. 534, the giant Cunarder was named and launched by Her Majesty Queen Mary at Clydebank yesterday.

QUEEN MARY SPREADS FRIENDSHIP

KING'S SPEECH AT LAUNCH OF GREAT CUNARDER

London, To-day.

"Queen Mary" is the name given to the new Cunard White Star liner, which, in the presence of 250,000 people, was launched in the Clyde yesterday afternoon.

This closely guarded secret was disclosed by Her Majesty the Queen, who, having broken a bottle of Empire wine over the vessel's bow, said, "I name this ship Queen Mary. I wish good luck to all who sail in her." Her Majesty then pressed the button releasing the electrically controlled chains, which alone held the mighty hull in position after the removal of all other checks, and the vessel glided smoothly down the ways.

THERE WAS NO HITCH, AND WITHIN ONE MINUTE SHE WAS SAFELY AFLOAT IN THE CLYDE. TUGS WERE QUICKLY IN POSITION AROUND HER, AND HALF AN HOUR LATER SHE WAS IN POSITION FOR BERTHING IN THE NEIGHBOURING DOCK, WHERE THE WORK OF FITTING OUT THE 72,000 TONS LINER WILL TAKE PLACE. IT WILL NOT BE COMPLETED UNTIL 1936.

Their Majesties the King and Queen who had travelled by special train from Balmoral, were joined at the station in Glasgow by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, and as they drove through the decorated streets to the shipyard, the Royal Party were accorded a great reception. Their arrival on the platform from which the launching ceremony took place was the signal for a great outburst of cheering.

In his address of welcome, Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of the Cunard White Star Company, referred to the period of acute crisis through which British shipping was passing. He added, "The right attitude on our part is surely neither to complain nor to acquiesce, but to take the course of true confidence and adventure. That is the justification and inspiration of this new ship, and her launching by Her Majesty is the happiest send-off for her on her high mission."

The King, who wore the uniform of Admiral of the Fleet, in expressing thanks for the royal address, said, "As a sailor I have deep pleasure in coming here to-day to watch the launching by the Queen of this great and beautiful ship. The sea, with her tempests, will not readily be bridled; she is stronger than man, though in recent times man has done much to make the struggle with her more equal. It is still less than 100 years since Samuel Cunard found his service of small wooden paddle-steamer in carrying mails across the Atlantic. These first Cunard ships were of 1,150 tons. Some people now living must, in their childhood, have heard these ships spoken of with wonder, as evidence of man's mastery over nature. To-day we have the happy task of sending on its way the stately ship existing."

His Majesty thanked all the conspicuous and the humble who had helped to build her. He recalled that the uncompleted hull had lain in silence on the stocks for three years. "We are grieved for what that suspension meant for thousands of our people," he said. "We rejoice that with the help of my Government it has been possible to lift that cloud and to complete this ship. May her life spread friendship. Samuel Cunard built his ships to carry mails between two English-speaking countries. This one is built to carry people of two lands in great numbers to and fro, so that they may learn to understand each other. May she in her career bear many thousands of each race to visit others as students, and to return as friends. We send her to her element with the good

luck of the Cunarders."

No official announcement is forthcoming from the Cunard offices, and the maiden voyage of S34 will not be until 1936, but it is learned on good authority that unless there is a chance of plans these two men will be appointed.

Two years ago Capt. Irving was appointed Royal Naval Reserve aide-de-camp to the King. He holds the ranks of captain in the Royal Naval Reserve. Appointed midshipman in 1895, he became a sub-lieutenant six years later and lieutenant in 1909. During the war he distinguished himself in several naval engagements, and became naval transport officer in Palestine, receiving the O.B.E. for his services.

He joined the Cunard Line in 1904 as fourth officer, and was ap-

pointed chief officer of the

Lusitania in 1912. From 1919 onwards he commanded several Cunard vessels, and was appointed to the command of the Aquitania in August, 1931.

It is anticipated in shipping circles in Liverpool that several

important changes will be made

in the command of Atlantic liners

at the end of the year, when a

number of Cunard and White Star

commanders retire on superannuation.

EXTRADITION CASE CONCLUDES

One-Time Cantonese Soldier Guilty

POSSIBILITY OF APPEAL FOR RE-TRIAL

The long hearing of the extradition case against Lee Shu-fan, who was wanted by the Canton authorities on two charges of armed robbery, was brought to a conclusion this morning at the Central Magistracy, when Mr. E. W. Hamilton, in his judgment, found accused guilty of the two charges, and committed the fugitive to prison, pending an order from His Excellency, the Governor, to send accused to Canton.

The fugitive was charged with robbing, with the use of arms, one Yung Chi-nam, in Tin Ting Village, San Hing District, on January 25, 1930; and on February 1, 1932, he entered a house at Tin Ting Market, San Hing District and robbed one named Wong Chung-pun. There was a second charge of armed robbery in Chinese territory against defendant, but this was dropped.

Dispute Over Rifles

Mr. J. B. Prentice, of Messrs. Hastings and Company, who appeared for the defendant, based his plea on political motive, that his client was a battalion commander under General Chang Fai-hui, who at that time in 1929, revolted against Canton. He later joined the Cantonese forces, and a pardon was received, but the pardon only held good as long as his client was in the forces. Accused came to the Colony over 18 months ago.

Mr. Prentice, continuing, said that the armed robbery referred to in the first charge was when Yung Chi-nam's (the alleged victim) father had possession of a certain number of rifles, belonging to accused's forces. Accused demanded the return of the rifles, but later a negotiation was carried out and a sum of money instead was paid for them. Referring to the 1932 instance Mr. Prentice said that his client at that time was in North China, and had already submitted photograph certifying his presence in the north.

Mr. Hamilton, in his judgment, found that there was no political aspect in connection with the robbery and found accused guilty on the two charges.

It is understood that before the 15 days are up an appeal may be lodged by the fugitive's solicitor to the Supreme Court for re-trial.

MOVE TO FORM NEW BODY QUASHED

(Continued from Page 1)

Kuomintang affairs in foreign countries are under the charge of the overseas section of the Kuomintang South-west Executive Committee. No overseas bureau is therefore required.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly is merely an advisory body, whose suggestions may be turned down if they are deemed impracticable.

POINTED CHIEF OFFICER OF THE LUSITANIA. From 1919 onwards he commanded several Cunard vessels, and was appointed to the command of the Aquitania in August, 1931.

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UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS LAUD COLONY'S "ORTHODOX" BUDGET

SIR WM. SHENTON'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1)

The many Departmental Reports for the year 1933, which have come into our hands from time to time, have kept us constantly in touch with the Government of this Colony, and are most useful.

Healthy Position

We congratulate Your Excellency, and the Members of the Government concerned, on the healthy position of the Colony's finances. In these days of depression, stress and strain, we look for an orthodox Budget. The present is not the occasion for flights of high finance, nor monetary experiments, nor do we regard the time as at all appropriate for new extensive, and unproductive, public works extraordinary. We believe that something along the lines of a solid Yorkshire Budget is more in keeping with the present circumstances.

An estimated deficit for 1933 of \$1,222,366, thereby reducing the excess of assets over liabilities to \$12,601,259, and for 1935 of \$1,390,452, thereby reducing the excess of assets over liabilities to \$10,710,807, is not a position which we regard with anxiety, especially when we consider that the figures are based on a 1/4 dollar. We do not think it requires a Daniel to prophesy, that at the end of 1934, and again in 1935, we shall find the balance is on the right side.

We realise that a favourable exchange has been a most important factor in the preparation of the Estimates, and this becomes strikingly apparent when one reads the abstract of differences, or peruses the footnotes of the Draft Estimates. For a continuance of this satisfactory position, we must look for similar or higher rates in the future.

When all is said and done, a reduction in Expenditure for the year 1935 of \$774,083, is a novel experience in this Colony in recent years.

Crown Colony Budgets

We have noted from a speech made in the House of Commons in England, on July 12 last, by the Right Honourable Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, that several of our sister Crown Colonies have been able in the immediate past, to produce favourably balanced Budgets, which they have not previously done for some years, and we hope that this is a good augury for the future prosperity of our Colony.

Future Prospects

It would not be correct for us to state that we view the immediate future with optimism. The Colony for a considerable period escaped from the general world depression, owing to a number of circumstances, which I need not go into here. It is incontestable that we are now feeling the full blast of the depression, and until there is a real and solid improvement in the general world conditions, we cannot look for a substantial improvement in our present position.

It is, however, the considered view of Unofficial Members that although the immediate future is depressing, nevertheless, the great recuperative powers, which this Colony has always evidenced in the past, will reassert themselves, and that taking a long view of the future, we unhesitatingly state that Hong Kong holds out even greater possibilities of prosperity than in the past.

Looking over the past few years, we consider that the merchants and other business elements in the Colony have derived considerable benefits from the stability of the value of our dollar, and although there have been fluctuations from time to time, such variations have not been so violent as they might have been; in addition to which the premium on the Hong Kong dollar, which was so detrimental to Hong Kong, has practically disappeared. For these favourable positions, we are indebted to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Declining Revenues

The empty houses and flats, the declining land sales, the fall in the collection of stamp duties, and Government fees, the diminishing river and coastal traffic, are matters of grave concern, but as so clearly pointed out by the Honourable Colonial Secretary in his speech, Hong Kong's troubles are largely external, and until those external conditions improve, Hong Kong cannot look for better times.

History teaches us that the nationalistic policies now pursued by the nations of the world, are no new phenomena, but an economic phase of which there is plenty of precedent. In Europe in the pre-Christian era and days of Sulla, and again after the wars of Napoleon, similar positions existed, and there are many other examples.

We are fully aware that the value of our manufactures, though small in volume, is far greater than many people realise. I do not propose to deal with this subject in detail, as several of my Honourable Colleagues will speak on this aspect of our Colony's economic position.

No one can deny that China is passing through a very critical time economically. Since she obtained tariff autonomy in 1928, duties have been ever on the increase, and with an unfortunate degree of uncertainty in every direction, making trading most difficult. It is to be hoped that China, and the rest of the world, will realise that what is needed is an interchange of commodities, freed from taxation and restrictions, other than such as are necessitated by a genuine revenue policy.

Quotas

We have noted with satisfaction, that this Colony has so far been excluded from the Empire Quota System. We thank Your Excellency for the consideration you have given to our interests in this respect. The matter is of vital importance to this Colony. On the 29th November, 1895, the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Chamberlain, when writing to His Excellency Sir William Robinson, then Governor of this Colony, said: "I am aware that the trade of the Colony under your Government is of a special character," and the Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister made a similar statement in the House of Commons this year. In our opinion, if the Quota System were applied to Hong Kong, much trade which would otherwise pass through Hong Kong, would be diverted elsewhere.

Trade Commissioner

For many years this Colony has felt the need of some official connecting link with the trade of the Empire. This want has now been met by the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in the person of Mr. G. C. Felham. We welcome his presence here, and his activity has already been appreciated on several occasions. (Government Report Chap. 1, page 3).

Economic Commission

Owing to the prevailing depression, Your Excellency has seen fit to appoint an Economic Commission to enquire into the cause of the depression and make recommendations as to the future. We have every confidence in this Commission. It is now sitting, and we eagerly await the report.

3½% Loan

We congratulate both Your Excellency, and the Honourable Colonial Treasurer, on the success of the New Public Works 3½% \$25,000,000 Loan, of which \$14,000,000 was floated in July last. It shows the confidence of the public in this Government, and the fact that there is plenty of money available at a low rate of interest when sound security is offered.

Debenture Issue

The recent offer of Debentures by one of our leading Land Companies is a step in the right direction, and should have the effect of getting more money into circulation, and the finding of a useful outlet for some of our idle capital. It is also a clear indication that this important concern has every confidence in the future prosperity of this Colony.

Retiring Government Servants

We learn with deep regret of the impending retirement of the Honourable Mr. E. D. Wolfe, C.M.G., who has for so many years honourably served the Colony. In many capacities, and latterly that of Inspector-General of Police, and in charge of the Fire Brigade. He has performed his duties with the greatest care, and the greatest enthusiasm. His office is one that brings him in direct contact with the public; in fact, he is often the intermediary between them and the Government. We have no hesitation in stating that he has performed his duties to our entire satisfaction, and we shall part with him with great regret.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, C.B.E., is also shortly leaving us. He comes of rate by 10 per cent., which is an old Hong Kong family, whose Excellency has found it possible to bring into force a change in the history of this Colony. He is a person of great repute, and his services to ameliorate the conditions of

the poorer classes in our midst. Public Works Extraordinary The Notes on Estimates of the Honourable Director of Public Works, are always of great interest to Unofficial Members; they are a barometer of the Colony's progress, and an indicator of its vitality. For some years past, it has been apparent that a very extensive policy of replacement had become inevitable; many of the public institutions for which Government is responsible, had become hopelessly out of date.

Ordinances & Regulations

The last revision of our Ordinances was in 1923, since when a mass of legislation both new, or by way of amendment, has been passed. For the assistance and guidance of all who are connected with, or have occasion to refer to, the Laws of this Colony, a new revision should now be taken in hand.

Statistics

Our Statistical Department

seems to be doing good work, and there appears to be an excellent demand for our monthly and annual returns. It would be happier if those returns showed a more prosperous state of affairs in the Colony than they do. (Report Appendix E, page 18). The Superintendent of Imports & Exports has been very active in his prosecutions recently, and whilst we appreciate the necessity for reliable statistics, we hope he will exercise some discretion in favour of those who are less neglectful than others.

Opium

The falling off in the sales of opium is, as a matter of revenue, unfortunate, but not to be deplored if it were not for the fact that the unfortunate policy of high-priced opium inevitably increases smuggling, which, in fact, it has.

It is not that less opium is smoked, but that smuggling is greatly on the increase. A further point of substance is that if the Government want to sell opium they must supply the consumer with what is wanted, and not a Singapore preparation which the consumer refuses to buy. (Report Appendix E, page 4).

Ribes

In the Report of the Superintendent of Imports & Exports for the year 1933, (Appendix E, Sub-Appendix III, page 81) there appears an item "(2) Fees paid to Chinese Police or Revenue Officers" every week, individual payments from \$0 cents up to \$3. The fact that such an item appears as an ordinary entry in a trader's books is a matter for great regret, and points to well-established and recognised corrupt practices. We, Unofficial Members, hear rumours of such practices existing, and we are of the opinion that this entry, appearing as it does in a Government Official Report, demands from Government the most careful investigation and relentless prosecution, if such a state of affairs exists.

Water

During the past year, the Colony has again been restricted in its water supply, although we have been fortunate in not experiencing the conditions of drought appearing in some other parts of the world.

We note with pleasure, that substantial progress has been made with the Shing Mun Dam, and we shall be glad to know when the Colony may expect to receive water from that source of supply.

The Tytan Tuk Catch-water, which includes the Dragon Back Catchment area scheme, will substantially augment the water supply of the Island, and we are glad to see that this much delayed scheme will be completed in 1935.

The 12" pipe line across the harbour was always understood to be a forerunner of another, and big brings him in direct contact with the public; in fact, he is often the intermediary between them and the Government. We have no hesita-

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Bathing Facilities

A matter which will be long

have to come up for consideration

is the bathing facilities at North

Point. Daily in the summer

months, many thousands avail

themselves of this very healthy

form of recreation.

We congratulate Your Excellency

on the determination with which

you have faced these imperative

needs, and we hope that progress

will be pressed on with unfailing

vigour.

In connection with non-recu-

rent works of this nature, we can-

not stress too strongly on Govern-

ment the desirability of creating

temporary posts, without liability

for pension, or necessity to contri-

bute to the Widows and Orphans

Pension Fund.

We notice that there are to be

two new markets in the Island, and

two at Kowloon.

We believe that an increase in

the number of markets will have

the effect of keeping down the

cost of living, and this was the

considered opinion of a High Com-

missioner of Living Committee appointed

some years ago.

It is a matter for great regret

that the Wan Chai market has had

to be postponed for the time being,

but should the sterling value of

our dollar remain at a figure not

less favourable than its present

value, we would ask You Excellency

to bring this matter before

Unofficial Members for further

consideration during the coming

year.

Public Works Progress

The site formation of the new

Government Civil Hospital, and the

site for the new Central British

School at Kowloon has been start-

ed in earnest, with the result that

the coming year should witness

real progress in respect of these

essential public works.

The Upper Levels Police Station,

and the Magistracy at Yau Ma Tei,

are very necessary requirements.

The Government House and City

Development Scheme, must be re-

garded as a separate entity, as it

has been segregated from the

General Government Accounts. It

is, we understand, anticipated that

the Scheme, when completed, will

reach saturation point. (Re-

port Appendix S, pages 1 & 2.)

Police Force

We notice a change of emolu-

ments on page 47 of the Estimates.

The post of Inspector-General of

Police carries with it apparently, a

salary from \$1,500 to \$1,800 an-

ually, whilst the Cadet Officer

Class 1, a salary from \$1,500 to

\$1,800. Is it suggested that a life-

trained police officer is less val-

uable than a Cadet Officer Class 1

for the purpose of filling the posi-

tion of Inspector-General of Police?

This matter will form one

of the subjects which the Honour-

OFFICIAL MEMBERS LAUD COLONY'S "ORTHODOX" BUDGET

(Continued from Page 10.)

ad to know which swimmer is referred to, for whom and details of the pay-

unteers and Volunteers

Air Force
noted with interest the of the Naval Volunteers, Flying Section of the Volunteer Forces, both are well organized and satisfactorily supported.

Mr. C. G. Mackie with the Flying subsidy.

Land Sales

noted with regret the off in land sales. The documents registered, given in the Land

Report for 1933, are causes thought. (Report Appendix 1.) For 1928, the were \$1,635,235.65, for 1929, \$1,697,03, for 1931 \$3,77, 1932 \$1,370,658.40, for

an approved estimate is \$1,200,000, and for 1935 it is \$600,000. This is having regard to the un-

end boom that has existed the past few years, due to speculative finance, and

Land booms followed

are not new conditions

ton, but we have, from China, drawn Government's to the fact that treating

ds of land sales as cur-

re is not desirable, and

stably create difficulty

many empty houses and the Colony to-day; this

ned in the past, and will

in.

The Honourable Colonial

is not too optimistic as

lization of his duties

in the near future.

in Auditor's Report

Colonial Auditor's Report.

A. paragraphs 23 to 26

ara to be some difficulty

ment accounting, which

lulation. We shall be

ow what this difficulty is

the procedure has

been adopted. There

from paragraphs 57 to

ome difference of opinion

Government Store. As

we should like details

itary Contribution

ary Garrison of this

paid for out of the Mil-

tribution made to the

overnment. In fact, if

the Garrison is less than

ial cuts in the pay of the

have been made by the

ment, and it is sub-

at a reduction equal to

ut of the cuts should at

ude in the Military Con-

of this Colony. We doubt

ever intended that the

Contribution should be

form of Home Return-

er.

glad to note that the pro-

ing now to \$975,410 on

exchange transactions

for twelve years, been re-

in the Military Contribu-

have been passed to this

account. We congratu-

Excellency on the satis-

mination of this long

question.

interesting to note that the

Contribution on Defence,

Colony makes, when

with our total expen-

16.3%, whilst in the

Malay States it is 2.8%

settlements 13.3%, Ceylo-

ya 4.4% and Nigeria 3.

See "An Economic Survey

of the British Empire 1932" issued

Colonial Office.) Our con-

is out of all proportion

to be reduced.

Malacca

on the Estimates

complete without some

ference to the Peninsula

as it is in that part

of some of our most im-

portant industries are situated.

Mr. J. P. Braga

in detail with both

the New Territories.

has been made with

the much needed

British School, and a

the new Magistracy is

formed. We should

on Government's

the

of finishing the new

British School as early as

Government's in-

conditions improve,

the Administration

the Colony.

Centenary of the Colony

Another event of great im-

ance to us is the fast approaching

centenary of this Colony. There are

only eight years to pass, and we

should already be thinking of how

we propose to perpetuate, for all

time, this important occasion.

the Colony.

tion site which, in addition to containing the necessary offices, will house the new Post Office and the Fire Station.

We hope that the temporary provision for a new Post Office on the premises previously occupied by Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., will be found more convenient to the residents on the Peninsula, and in some measure meet their requirements.

We cannot leave the problems of Kowloon without expressing the hope that the facilities for landing and embarking passengers from ocean-going ships at the wharves may be improved.

New Territories

The reports of the District Officers, North and South, for the year 1933, are satisfactory, and we have noted with interest that, according to the District Officer South, the development in the Southern area appears to be almost phenomenal. (Report Appendix J, page 20.) It therefore seems curious to us that a new Land Builf should be required in the District North, rather than the District South.

We cannot help thinking that there is room for more scientific farming, as has been the case in both Japan and Java. Dr. Ralchman, who represents the League of Nations, reports that, as far as China is concerned, that is certainly the case, particularly in reference to seed selection.

We believe a Committee has been appointed to consider how the New Territories can be developed to the best advantage, and we await their report with interest.

Postal Delay

A matter that calls for immediate attention is the appalling postal facilities in the New Territories. Letters are not delivered for days, and often never reach their destination.

We note that a motor post van is now being purchased, and we believe post boxes are to be installed throughout the Territories. We hope these arrangements will remedy what has hitherto been a scandal.

We cannot leave this subject without a note of warning in regard to the conservation of our supplies of sand. (Report Appendix J, page 20.) We understand that there has been a great deal of smuggling from the Colony, and we are lead to believe that it may even result in a profit to our re-

venue.

Fish

We note from both the New Territory Officers' Reports that there have been two bad fishing years, with consequent loss to the Colony. We would draw the attention of the Police to the large amount of fish dynamiting that goes in the waters of the Colony. (Report Appendix J, pages 3 and 21.)

Gambling at Shum Chun

We Unofficial Members desire to draw Government's attention to the most undesirable conditions that exist in Chinese Territory, at Shum Chun, just over the British Chinese Border. Here gambling in an extensive scale, with all that it carries in its train, is indulged in, the tables are operated openly, and with the apparent recognition of the Government at Canton. It

has every appearance of having been purposely brought there with the object of attracting the unwary from our Colony.

With gambling banned in Canton, by official order, and having regard to the oft protested morality campaign of that Great City, we find it difficult to believe that the whole organisation would not be closed down if the attention of the Canton Government were drawn to the state of circumstances that exist there.

King George V Jubilee

The coming year will be an important one throughout the British Empire. His Majesty the King's subjects will be celebrating the 25th Anniversary of His Majesty's Accession to the Throne. We know that this Colony, whose loyalty to the Throne is, and always has been, second to none in the Empire, will desire to participate on such an auspicious occasion. It is our united wish, and the desire of this Colony as a whole, that it should be fittingly celebrated, in accordance with His Majesty's wishes.

Centenary of the Colony

Another event of great importance to us is the fast approaching centenary of this Colony. There are only eight years to pass, and we should already be thinking of how we propose to perpetuate, for all time, this important occasion. The Colony makes, when with our total expenditure 16.3%, whilst in the Malay States it is 2.8% settlements 13.3%, Ceylon 4.4% and Nigeria 3. See "An Economic Survey of the British Empire 1932" issued Colonial Office.) Our con-

is out of all proportion

to be reduced.

HON. MR. MACKIE'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1.)

The natural market for the products of our local factories is undoubtedly Southern China, and, if the Canton Government could be persuaded to come to a neighbouring arrangement, with the Colony whereby local products could be introduced, on mutual

satisfactory terms, to South China, benefits to both parties would unquestionably result.

This is a matter, however, which will be fully considered by the Economic Commission, and I trust that, as the result of their deliberations, closer co-operation will be established between Hong Kong and Canton.

Air Service

I am quite in agreement with the decision of the Government to discontinue the subsidy to the Flying Club and to devote the whole of the annual subsidy of \$30,000 to the training of Volunteers in flying and the maintenance of the flying efficiency of Volunteers already trained.

The Flying Club, as at present constituted, is of little or no practical value to the Colony.

Whilst on the subject of aviation

perhaps some reference might, with advantage, be made to the poor facilities offering to the youth of Hong Kong and South China for instruction in flying.

The training school has, I understand, three up-to-date planes for instructional purposes, but, from what I hear and from personal observation, there is very seldom more than one machine in commission at a time.

On occasion, I am told, no machine has been available, but I speak subject to correction. It appears to me that a service in quite inadequate, and a very poor advertisement from the British Manufacturers' point of view.

A shipping still continues to suffer from the effects of bad trade, the Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government for a measure of relief in the matter of Sunday Permit fees. It is difficult to understand why shipping should be penalized for working on Sunday, whilst any other business or trade can be carried on without restriction. I trust the Chamber's request will be sympathetically considered by the Government.

Outlet For Goods

The Honourable Colonial Secretary referred to the difficulties that our Manufacturers experience in their efforts to secure outlets for their products, owing to the high protective tariffs which are being introduced by most Countries in the World.

Provided we get the co-operation and support of our Home Government and the British Empire as a whole, those markets alone should afford local industries enough work to enable them to carry on until world trade again revives, when I hope we shall be able to secure a share of other business in competition with manufacturers elsewhere.

Unfortunately with continued rumours of the possibility of the imposition of quotas by the United Kingdom against Hong Kong manufactured goods, a feeling of uncertainty has been introduced which is seriously hampering the trade of the port, and strangling certain industries.

I would like to express, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, our thanks for the support of the local Government in our effort to obtain preferential treatment for

thrift, and a feeling of pride, in what has been accomplished by the real and hearty co-operation of those, who, over a period of ninety odd years, have built up this great commercial centre.

An authentic history of the Colony's growth appears conspicuously by its absence.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we desire to state that we, and the Colony, are most appreciative of the careful and devoted attention Your Excellency has, and is giving, to the affairs of our Colony.

Under your able guidance, and control, all classes of the community are receiving just and equitable treatment, and the necessities of the Colony are receiving every attention. It is our united wish that both your and Lady Peel's health will be well preserved, and that during the remaining period of your government all small and great enterprisers, for the popularity of Hong Kong as

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"ORTHODOX" BUDGET LAUDED

(Continued from Page 11.)

became vacant, and the third was occupied by the owners himself. If a mortgage also exists, as it does in many cases in these hard times, the position is still worse, and the owner may be forced by the mortgages to sell out at a ruinous price.

Point Illustrated

To give another illustration. A common type of such three-storey tenement-houses is one in which the ground floor is used as a shop. In this case the rents, when all parts are occupied, may be \$100 for the ground-floor, and \$10 for each of the two upper floors. If, through slackness of trade, a condition too common to-day, the ground floor is unoccupied, the whole-tenement system of assessment is a proportionately heavier burden upon the owner, and correspondingly more disastrous in its results upon livelihood.

I believe, therefore, that the assessment of Chinese tenement-houses by floors, is a measure which would ameliorate the situation by lifting part of the burden now resting upon a large section of the people, and by restoring in some degree the purchasing power on which business activity so largely depends. The concession, in my view, would not increase the risk of overcrowding. There would be no inducement towards overcrowding of floors any more than there is with the present system towards overcrowding of houses. At any rate, the matter can easily be regulated by law.

It is computed that the suggestion, if adopted, would involve a loss in revenue of about \$660,000. This figure has been arrived at in this way: The vacant floors of Chinese tenement houses are estimated to represent roughly 10 per cent. of all the rate-paying buildings in the Colony. According to the report of the Assessor for 1933-34, the total valuation of the Colony is \$38,941,273. Calculated on the above basis of 10 per cent., the decrease in the total valuation is \$3,894,127, and the consequential loss to revenue, being 17 per cent. on the latter figure, is about \$660,000. I shall later on offer suggestions for meeting this additional deficit.

Third Recommendation

In regard to my third and most important recommendation—a reduction in Assessed Taxes by 4 per cent.—I may remind Your Excellency that when this percentage was added in 1930, strong protests were raised by the Chinese community. At a meeting of this Council held on the 20th October, 1930, when the Budget for the ensuing year was under consideration, I stated that the proposed increase had caused great concern among the Chinese, and that representations had been made to the Chinese members of the Legislative Council by public bodies as well as by individuals urging that the rate should remain at 13 per cent. I also said that the opinion had been expressed that in view of the bad times, when cost of living was very high and the volume of trade abnormally low, any increase in the rates would have an immediate reaction on the prosperity of the Colony (Hong Kong Hansard 1930, page 205). Whether or not the subsequent further fall in trade has been in part accentuated by the increase in the tax, it is, of course, impossible to prove either way. It is at least probable that this heavier tax-burden has added to the effects of the present depression.

But whatever the cause or causes, the economic conditions of the Colony have become decidedly worse since the increase in the Assessed Taxes was made in 1930. The Hon. Colonial Secretary has spoken of the difficulty which the Treasury has experienced during the present slump, in the collection of rates. He further pointed out the increased administrative work entailed, leading to increased staff and, therefore, greater cost of administration. I trust I may say that this difficulty arose not because property-owners do not like to pay promptly as in better times, but because they are not in a position to do so. Increased difficulty in the collection of a tax is evidence that the tax is being levied at a rate which is unduly high, and should therefore be lowered.

Colony Taxation

I have heard it said, time and again, that Hong Kong is lightly taxed in comparison with other places. I do not agree with this

view. In the special conditions of Hong Kong, with a large migratory population, a comparison of tax-burdens per head is no guide to policy. A maintenance of tax-burdens beyond the amount expedient in view of our peculiar conditions, would mean, in Hong Kong's case, a loss of population and an ultimate loss of revenue.

It seems to me that the time has now come, if it is not already over, when a strong stimulus to a revival of confidence and prosperity is needed, and that such a stimulus could best be provided by the reduction I now propose.

It may be considered by some that a lowering of the Assessment Tax would benefit only an interested section of the public. I dissent from the view which, no doubt, is based on a wrong conception of what the Assessment Tax means in the public finance of the Colony. This tax is the chief mode of direct taxation for Hong Kong, and must be recognised as such. It provides the main contribution to administrative costs from the income of the community. The incidence is not to be considered as determined by the visible process of its collection. Like the Income Tax in Great Britain, it is the principal medium whereby taxation is adjusted to governmental needs. When considerable increase is required, the normal method is to raise it; when a remission of the burden of taxation is called for in the interests of the community, the lowering of this tax is the natural medium of relief.

Psychological Factors

There may exist in some quarters a doubt that a reduction of the Assessment Tax by 4 per cent. would have material influence on our economic situation, in view of the disparity between this comparatively small percentage and the very large percentage of fall which has taken place in property values. But a mathematical comparison of percentages is here no true criterion.

Psychological factors, induced by uncertainty and the absence of ameliorative action, will drive values down far below the level justified by the true economic situation. People simply will not buy at however attractive a price—not because the property offered is not worth the price, but because they are so uncertain about the future. A moderate stimulus, removing or allaying this feeling of uncertainty, will do much more to restore value than a mere mathematical computation would lead us to anticipate. No one would argue that the effect of lowering the British Income Tax by sixpence could be reckoned as stimulating trade and industry just to the extent of 2½ per cent. The effect, largely acting through psychological forces, has been far greater, as we all know.

But even the financial effect of a 4 per cent. reduction on the economic life of the community would be very considerable. Taking the total rateable value at \$38,941,000, the reduction would mean that the property-owners' burden is lightened by about \$1,550,000. This figure represents a 6 per cent. yield on a total of \$25,000,000. In other words, there would be a capital appreciation of real estate values in the Colony to the extent of \$25,000,000.

On the same computation, the estimated decrease of \$660,000 in rates from the change in the method of assessment would mean an appreciation in real estate value of over \$10,000,000. Thus, if the second and third suggestions made in my second memorandum were adopted, property values in the Colony would at once appreciate by the enormous figure of \$35,000,000, and the re-peculation on the economic situation could not but be considerable.

Sacrifice of Revenue

On the other hand, the adoption of the two proposals would mean a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of about \$2,200,000. This sum is made up of \$1,550,000 (being 4% of \$38,941,000), and \$600,000 (being estimated loss entailed by the new method of assessment). This is admittedly a considerable sum, and would further greatly widen the gap between estimated revenue and expenditure. Nevertheless, I urge my suggestions on the Government without hesitation and in a "rainy day," so to speak. But even if what I have advocated meant a reduction of the surplus for a time well below this figure, it would still be, in my view, a proper use of the reserves if it failed to set aside reserves for a "rainy day," and thus to reduce the most

Reserve Surplus

This further depletion of the Colony's surplus balances would not be so serious as necessarily to deter Government from adopting the course which I have urged. Some years ago it was officially announced that a reserve of about \$10,000,000 was considered advisable by both the Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies as provision for a "rainy day," so to speak. But even if what I have advocated meant a reduction of the surplus for a time well below this figure, it would still be, in my view, a proper use of the reserves if it failed to set aside reserves for a "rainy day," and thus to reduce the most

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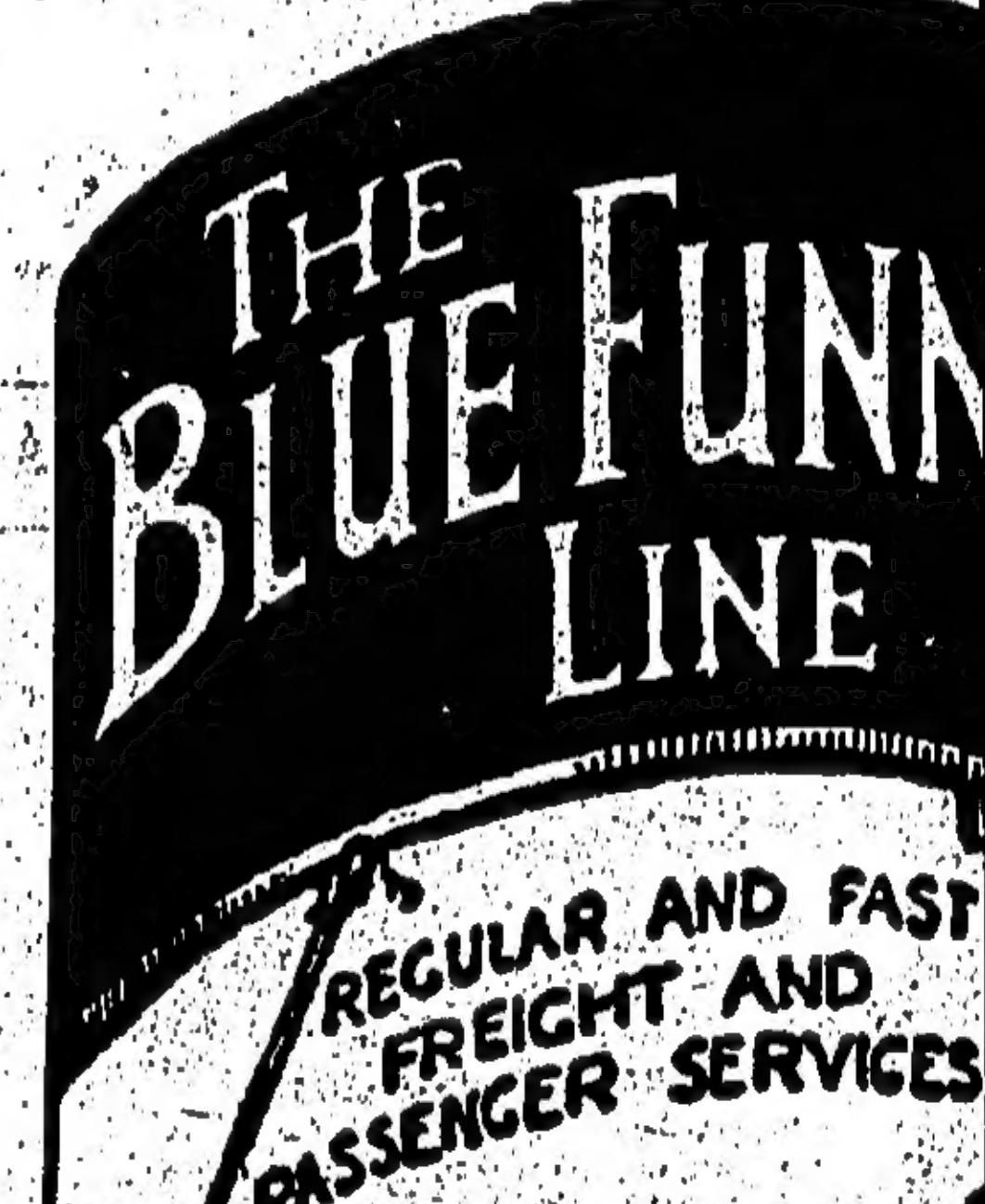
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KIDDERPORE	5,300	15th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles & London, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
COMORIN	18,000	20th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles & London, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	3rd Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles & London, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
*BHUTAN	6,000	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles & London, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
CHITRAL	15,000	17th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
*BEHAR	6,100	24th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
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*SOUDAN	7,000	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles & London, Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RANIPURA	17,000	15th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles & London, DO
CORFU	15,000	29th Dec.	B'bay, Mars., Havre, London H'burg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
*BURDWAN	6,000	5th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London, DO
RANCHI-NALDERA	17,000	12th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London, DO
	16,000	26th Jan.	

* Cargo only. + Calli Casablanca.

Frequent connection from + Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the P. & O. Royal Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

		1934.	
*TAKADA	8,000	30th Sept.	Singa, Jr., Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta.
*TILAWA	10,000	10th Oct.	Spore, Penang & Calcutta.
SANTHIA	8,000	27th Oct.	DO

* Calls Rangoon.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

		1934.	
NANKIN	7,000	29th Sept.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne, and Hobart.
VELLORE	7,000	11th Oct.	
TANDA	7,000	2nd Nov.	
	7,000	1st Dec.	

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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

		1934.	
*BHUTAN	6,000	5th Oct.	Shal, Moi, Kobe & Yokohama.
VELLORE	7,000	4th Oct.	Shal, Moi, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*RAJPUTANA	17,000	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
SANTHIA	8,000	4th Oct.	Amoy, Shal, Moi, Kobe & Osaka.
SEJAH	6,100	12th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
CHITRAL	15,000	12th Oct.	Amoy, Shal, Moi, Kobe & Osaka.
TALMA	10,000	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
MUDAN	15,000	21st Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
APCAGE	15,000	2nd Nov.	Amoy, Shal, Moi, Kobe and Osaka.
URDHANA	8,000	1st Nov.	Shal, Moi, Kobe, Osaka and Y'hama.
ANDA	7,000	4th Nov.	Amoy, Shal, Moi, Kobe, Osaka.
KAKADA	8,000	12th Nov.	Shal, Moi, Kobe, Osaka.
ENFURA	17,000	18th Nov.	Shal, Moi, Kobe, Yokohama.
BURDWAN	6,000	25th Nov.	Shal, Moi, Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. All steamers are fitted with Electric Fans or Punka Louvre System. London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundry. Rates do not exceed 25 per cent. more than Suez. It will be received at the Com. of the New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

THE CHINA MAIL, MACLENNAN, MACLENNAN & CO., Agents.

A Drink From A Running Stream

(Continued from Page 9.)

You know him by sight, of course; he's dark and his aquiline still; seen side-face, in spite of his fat. But in those days he was like a brooding eagle. An eagle on a high place watching lambs.

"Well, he took his share of the money, and got another dozen; but he wouldn't say thank you for what I'd done or talk about what I was going to do. He was madder than ever, and his mind was far away from my whisky.

"So I went back through the border with my pink-and-blue as soon as Jiggers was able to let me have it.

"'Pre-War water,' said Falder.

"'Whisky,' said Jorkens. "I you under-rate the abilities of Ludd's Dun you'll be making a great mistake. That was probably his first scheme—the first we know about, anyway—planned by him, worked out by him, and carried through by him in every detail. And, as is perhaps the case with most great men, his earliest conception was greatest. Nothing daunted him, nothing turned him aside. Instead of asking if it had been done before, its novelty was probably what attracted him most; instead of asking if it could be done at all, he did it. Of the whole scheme he spoke to never a soul. The distiller knew that he wanted an incredible amount of whisky for the States, and compelled by the giant size of the man's personality he relied upon him to get it through, and supplied it. But he never knew how it was to be done. Of course it made his fortune too.

"Well, I got my whisky through, and I was wandering about in the woods on my way back, looking at the glory of the fall, and suffering from a raging thirst, for I couldn't afford to drink any of the whisky. The sun so late in the year was shining quite warmly through the glittering leaves, adding to the pangs of my thirst, and I was getting near to the point when men drink water. Perhaps I should have done so there and then from a rocky stream in the wood, only that the stream was dry; so I buoyed myself up with the hope that barely a mile across the Canadian border, now only a few yards away, was a dear old soul who was often good for a drink. I'd worked pretty hard, and it meant a lot of walking; and Jiggers seemed to think it was the way with all great men towards everybody who is of the direct road that they think destiny's beaten for them.

"I sat down on the bank of the stream to rest before going back into Canada. I must have walked fifteen miles before I disposed of the whisky, and another eight after that. I sat down in a heap. The stream was oddly dry; even the pools that lie in the hollows of rocks in almost any dry water-course seemed to have all evaporated. But sitting there on the bank the sun still got me through the pink and golden leaves, and, late in the year though it was, I couldn't bear even the slightest aggravation of the raging thirst that had been made all the acuter by carrying whisky that I couldn't afford to touch. Because you see it was raw gold to the Americans. Their Dry Law was quite new, and they were just feeling the sting of it.

"So I climbed down into the watercourse and made myself comfortable against a good smooth boulder under the shade of the bank that was on the side of the sun. And there I sat thinking about the Dry Law, trying to make out whether it was good or not, and wondering if I could utilize it further, so as to earn a steady livelihood. My thoughts took a hopeful turn in this direction, and they and the rest in the shade were so gently soothed that I must have almost fallen asleep, when I suddenly heard a murmur. I may have been quite asleep, but I was on my feet at once. No one who has travelled about the world a bit, as I have done, can mistake that murmur. It's not difficult to recognise, but you must recognise it at once, if you're sitting as I was in the bed of a dried watercourse. It is death to stop and wonder if it is really the sound that you thought it was.

"Thanks, I will." THE END.

Cinema Notes

(Continued from Page 8.)

HERITAGE OF THE DESERT ORIENTAL THEATRE

"Heritage of the Desert," featuring Randolph Scott, Sally Blane and J. Farrell MacDonald, is the current attraction at the Oriental Theatre.

The story deals with Scott as a young surveyor who is called by MacDonald to his ranch to check its boundaries accurately. David Landau, head of a band of cattle rustlers, attempts to prevent him reaching the ranch house alive but fails.

Arriving there Landau meets and falls in love with Miss Blane, daughter of MacDonald.

'ORTHODOX' BUDGET LAUDED

(Continued from Page 12.)

disastrous economic depression in our history could be so called. The Colony has had its ups and downs, but never has it passed through a period of such a depression as now. The economic hurricane which has struck us is of unprecedented violence, and we may hope that never again will the Colony suffer such an unhappy deluge. If the present is not the time to make the best use of this surplus, when is the time? I say that now is the time to do so, and to do it boldly.

Exchange Element

I am confident that the Colony's reserves would not, by these two remedial measures, be drawn below the margin of safety, but would rather, through their ameliorative effect on business, and consequently on revenue, be found ultimately to be in the neighbourhood of the Hon. Colonial Treasurer's own estimated figure for the end of 1935. This view is strengthened by past exchange rate being taken in framing the Estimates. I see the wisdom in the adoption of the rate of 1/4d as the basis for the 1935 Estimates, and feel confident that by the end of that year our position from this cause will be found to be much better than anticipated. In his remarks on the surplus balances of the Colony, the Hon. Colonial Secretary referred to the necessity for maintaining these balances at a high figure owing to heavy commitments not yet completed. At the same time, however, he referred to certain sources of revenue still untapped, from which future replenishment of our balances may be expected. I conclude from this and from the conviction that the suggested measures would result in increases in many existing sources of revenue, that it would be a policy involving no real danger to the Colony's reserves.

In these times of uncertainty and doubt there is greater need for us to adopt a due sense of proportion as between the present and the future. We may be in more danger of neglecting the present for the future's sake than of leaving the future a little to itself for the sake of to-day. The interests of the present should not be under-estimated; they are, in a sense, the interests of the future also, for a bright future cannot be built upon a foundation of continued and increasing depression in the present.

Too Much Pessimism

Many to-day are disheartened, and for that they cannot be blamed. But the pity of it is that our pessimists, in the absence of positive action by the Government, have gone about sounding the knell of the Colony. This depressing influence is to be deplored, for it has already produced, through the working of mass psychology, disastrous results. Our present troubles are in no small measure due to psychological influence induced by such talk. I would even go to the length of saying that the present depression is due as much to psychological forces as to economic, if not more. This baneful influence must be vigorously combated, and I can see no better way of doing it than the adoption of measures that would restore public confidence.

I would therefore most earnestly ask Your Excellency to give my two proposals your early and sympathetic consideration. They are admittedly palliative rather than curative, and one, at least, is put forward as a temporary measure. I know that the finances and the trade of the Colony will never quite recover their former position unless world economic conditions have improved, and unless the tariff wall in China, especially in the Kwangtung Province, is lowered. But I feel, none the less strongly, that the measures suggested are essential, if the present already serious condition is not to become still worse; if public confidence is to be restored; and if a return to better times is to be hastened. Even if the results of the proposed measures are uncertain, they should be tried as experiments.

The existing extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances call for a bold policy, even if that policy is not expected by some to yield the desired result. We must try, and try again, until we succeed.

Passive acquiescence in a

for these qualities. Your Excellency's single-minded devotion to the welfare of the community is known to all, and it is a matter for congratulation that he, himself, that during these most difficult times of the Colony, was interested by

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Pres. Coolidge ... Nov. 3, Noon
Pres. Lincoln ... Nov. 20, Midnight

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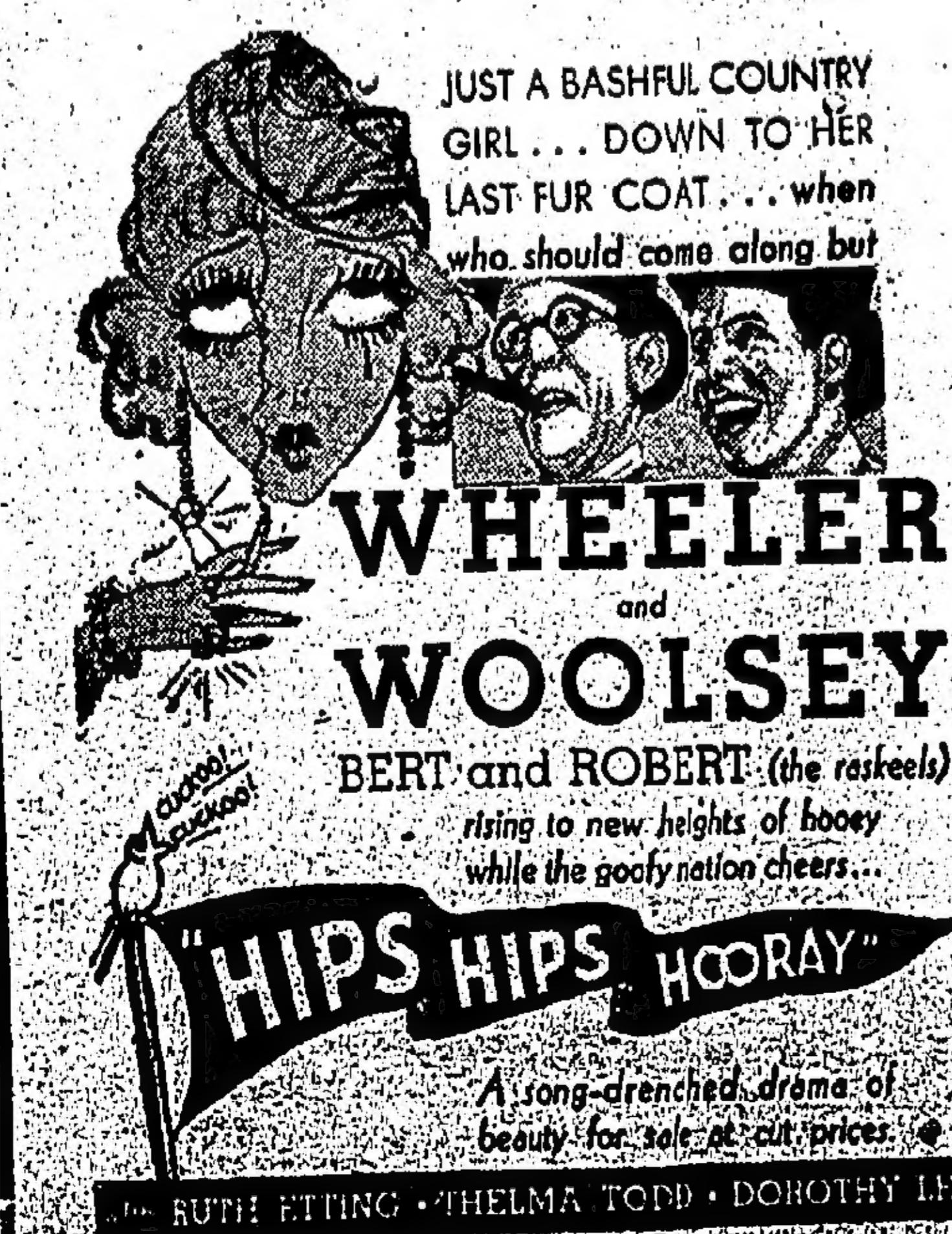
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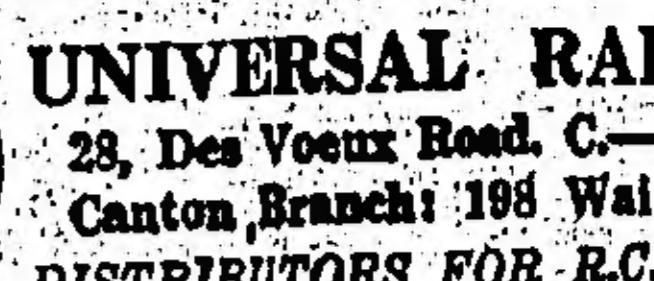
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U.S. TRADE FIGURES
IMPROVE

Big Favourable Balance
For August

EXPORTS UP \$10,000,000

SPECIAL TO CHINA MAIL
(By Telegraph. Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received September 27, 10.30 a.m.)

Washington, To-day.

United States exports for August totalled U.S.\$171,985,000, as compared with U.S.\$161,655,000 in July.

The increase was largely due to seasonal gains in the shipment of tobacco, fruits, and grains and the large movement of lumber, iron, steel, machinery and fertilizer.

Imports totalled U.S.\$119,515,000, as compared with U.S.\$127,229,000 in July.

The decreased was largely due to smaller shipments of tin, crude rubber, inedible oils, fats, raw hides and skins, burlaps, newsprint, and coffee. -United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

U.S. ELECTRICITY OUTPUT
DECLINES

New York, To-day. Electricity production in the United States last week was 1,631 billion kilowatt-hours, as against 1,634 billion kilowatt-hours for the previous week, and 1,639 billion kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of last year. -United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

BROKERAGE LETTERS
SCRUTINISED

New York, To-day. The Stock Exchange Conduct Committee is scrutinising brokerage letters. In a few instances they have cautioned against the methods used in attacking Administration policies. -United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

IMPOSSIBLE
SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

The United States Chamber of Commerce directors on Tuesday stated that a general state of apprehension prevails and they had asked President Roosevelt to state definitely the economic programme of the Administration; when and how he proposed to balance the Budget; whether or not he intended to collaborate with other nations to stabilise exchange in the near future and whether or not he intended to discontinue competition in private enterprise.

LABOUR RELATION BOARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

Other members are Rear-Admiral Henry Wiley and Mr. James Mullenbach, the labour arbitrator. All three are members of the Steel Labour Relations Board. -Reuter.

CHILD LABOUR PROHIBITION
MARKET RALLY EXTENSION

(Continued from Page 1.)

The President will probably eliminate one-man rule by, firstly, creating a Board consisting of members representing the Government, industrialists and labour; secondly, an Administrative Board to carry out the recommendations made by the first Board and thirdly, a Judicial branch for prosecuting violators. -United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

REORGANISATION PLANS
EVOLUTIONARY

(Continued from Page 1.)

The President is vague regarding when the plans will be announced, but he indicated that they would be evolutionary. -United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

MARKET MARGINS
CONTROL

Application Postponed
To October 15

DISAGREEMENT REPORTED

Washington, To-day. Applications of the new stock market margin requirements have been postponed until October 15, as the Federal Reserve Board has so far been unable to agree on certain points. -Reuter.

New York, To-day. The Federal Reserve Board was expected to issue the margin requirements either yesterday or today, but the possibility of postponing the effective date until October 15 was later reported.

The postponement is presumably to permit operators to study the requirements which have not yet been made public. -United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

FUEL OIL PRICE
REDUCED

New York, To-day. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has reduced fuel oil prices by a quarter of a cent per gallon. -United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
DECLINES IN U.S.

New York, To-day. The daily average for crude oil production in the United States last week was 2,448,000 barrels, as against 2,488,000 barrels for the previous week. -United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

U.S. MAY IMPORT WHEAT
FROM ARGENTINE

New York, To-day. Traders are discussing the possibility of wheat imports from the Argentine in spite of the heavy tariff. -United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

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